# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.......NO. 9041. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## A MOST PECULIAR PARADOX

### DEMOCRATS SUPPORTING PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

THE RECENT DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. JOSHUA NYE'S POLITICAL PARTY—SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. GOVE'S RETURN TO THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—EX-GOV. PERHAM ON LIQUOR IN POLITICS.

PORTLAND, Aug. 29.—If the bottom hasn't fallen out of "Fusion," it is in a cracked and shaky condition. Right on the heels of J. K. Osgood's declination of the Independent-Enforced-Prohibition Party nomination, which was a decoy for doubting Republicans, comes the letter of Mr. E. H. Gove, resigning his place on the Greenback State Committee, and declaring in plain terms that he returns to the Republican Party. Although many others have come back, and many active Fusion managers are doubtful and expected over, there are some circumstances which make this change very significant. Mr. Gove was the Secretary of State under Garcelon. He was one of the few men among the Garcelonians who reached public position on his character. Mr. Gove was a reputable young man; fair in his business dealings, socially correct, and a deacon in an evangelical church. He ran for Congress in 1878, and, being somewhat of an innocent, the Greenback sharps bled him disastrously for what they knew to be a hopeless contest in the First District. Mr. Gove was made Secretry of State, because it was necessary for him to mend his impaired fortune, and because the Fusion Party wanted a little leaven to make palatable the great mass of corruption with which they surrounded the State Government. When the counting-out infamy was under way the managers tried to use him, and but for the well-known scoundrelism of Eben F. Pillsbury behind the printing of those deceptive blank returns, which gave the tabulators a chance to disfranchise five cities, Mr. Gove, as Secretary of State, would have been under suspicion. It very soon appeared, however, that Mr. Gove's deputy did the work of carrying out Pillsbury's dirty trick, and Mr. Gove's subsequent refusal to take an active part with the Garcelonians, and his determined resistance to all forms of combination with the Bourbons this Summer, have pretty effectually cleared his skirts of all contamination from the grand larceny of last year. The indorsement of the nomination of Sam Anderson, of Copperhead fame, for Congress by methods which had before been known only in Democratic caucuses; the subsequent efforts to turn all Fusionism into the Bourbon rut; the very evident purpose of the Fusion Electoral ticket to be unanimous for Hancock; the absolute necessity of Democracy finally taking to its bosom all the State-stealing and pure cussedness in politics—all these incidents sickened Mr. Gove, as they have many another. Mr. Gove's return will affect many who have been waiting for company in that walk, many who want a conspicuous example to follow. The charge will follow him, as it has Mr. Osgood, in the Bourbon organs, that he has been convinced by money. But these conversions are going on so briskly now that the enormous amount of money necessarily involved in that imaginary form of political argument—quite natural to the Democratic fugler—furnishes its own refutation. The charge becomes laughable and ridiculous.

Political affairs in this district were quite lively before, but this movement of Mr. Gove will widen the breach between the two wings of Fusion, and make the fight more like a scramble among other Fusionists "to get even." Cumberland and York Counties have been particularly difficult to handle in the Fusion programme. The wiser Fusionists from the first saw and urged the necessity of dropping Anderson as a candidate for Congress, but the Bourbons said, "If the Greenbackers expect us to support a renegade Republican like Plaisted for Governor and a Communist rag-moneyite like Fogg for Congress in the next district, we demand the nomination in one district where we think we have a chance to elect." So Anderson got it. But the fur began to fly before the nomination had time to cool. Mr. Gove's friends have already done some still hunting for Anderson's scalp. The Bourbons have been very patient until now under this apparently one-sided scratching. But it will not be one-sided any longer. The Bourbons make loud accusations against the Plaisted men for sympathizing with "this Gove rebellion" against Anderson, and there bids fair to be hair-pulling on that side. If the little unpleasantness had about a month to continue, it would result in a race to see which side could do the most scratching. The Republicans are highly elated by this phase of the scrimmage, and now take delight in wagering that Anderson and Plaisted will scratch each other enough in the First District to give the Republicans nearly 2,000 majority.

I have discovered here some new phases of the "Enforced Prohibition" movement of Joshua Nye. Its head-quarters are at the rooms of the Portland Democratic City Committee, where all bills against Mr. Nye's newspaper organ are honored. Mr. Nye's visits here are very frequent, and must involve a large expense to these impoverished Bourbons. The other day some letters intended for his newspaper fell into other hands, and it leaked out that they were from neighboring Democratic County Committees, inclosing lists of "Republicans who could be easily influenced to vote the Temperance ticket, if not for Fusion direct," as the writers said, "by reading Nye's *True Republican.*" This little incident evidently shocks the perpetrators of this contemptible fraud. It is so wicked, you know, to take advantage of the innocents by using missent political correspondence to make them ridiculous.

What has become of the "Enforced Prohibition" ticket since Osgood's withdrawal? That is the question of the hour. The meeting here the other day of the "State Committee," composed of Nye and one or two unknowns, was kept a profound secret, and the result is studiously concealed. It is supposed the unknowns wanted to nominate Nye, and that Nye hesitated, first, because he wanted to consult his Bourbon backers, and, second, because he thought he might gain more glory by presiding over and addressing a third "State Convention," he having already performed that service for one in Augusta and one in Portland, besides numerous committee meetings. It has been suggested to me that the Bourbons think it would be better to have Nye nominated, but to hold his nomination back until the last week of the canvass in order to startle and send consternation among the Republicans, when it will be too late to mend the breach it is expected to make. If this is a joke, it is a pretty serious one on Nye; if it is real, it will prove to be a very serious joke to the Bourbons when they come to count the votes they will draw away respectively from the Republican and Fusion ranks. A Nye ticket would be a pretty good resort for sore-headed Greenbackers.

This reminds me of a little talk I had with ex-Gov. Perham, who is known as one of the apostles of temperance here. He attended the temperance State Convention, and resisted independent action, because, he says, Gov. Davis has done all that he could legally and conscientiously do for "the cause." "Why," said Mr. Perham, "he appointed Mr. J. K. Osgood a constable to make searches and help enforce the Liquor law in the very place where the most complaint against the execution comes from. Mr. Osgood declined the place. Then the Governor appointed another man acceptable to the temperance people, and he is serving." Why did Mr. Osgood, a stiff and stalwart Prohibitionist, decline that office? Mr. Perham was forced to confess that it was difficult to find a man trustworthy and intelligent enough to perform its duties to whom the office was not repugnant. I find other temperance people arguing with Mr. Perham, and the inference clearly is that the law has been so overdrawn in its provisions that respectable men cannot be found willing to take the responsibility of its enforcement. It would seem from this that the Democrats made a mistake in not taking the other side of this controversy. They could have made more by ridiculing the temperance legislation than by feeding Nye's little side show. When this campaign opened I found many Republicans who scolded about the Cider law of last Winter, which prohibits the sale of the sweetest apple-juice in less quantities than five gallons, under very heavy penalties. It is a pleasing and elevating sight, the alacrity with which the Democratic nominees now stand up to the rack and clamor for the rigid enforcement of this legislation. "But," said Mr. Perham, rounding off a very interesting conversation on the temperance issue, "the Democrats make a great mistake if they think the Republicans would 'buy off Osgood,' as they assert. They could have afforded to pay him for keeping in the field. He would have helped us more by drawing votes from the Greenbackers, who are disgusted with Bourbonism—and there are lots of 'em."

The great Republican meeting here the other night is said to have been the largest and most spirited ever known in this section. The feature of the discussion was Mr. Blaine's treatment of the census frauds in the South. He has remarked in private conversation that he regards this as the most serious of all the acts of usurpation by the Democratic Party, and that the only way to defeat it is to restore the Republican majority in both branches of Congress. It is noticeable that such arguments as these are what arouse the audiences more than any other; in fact, the bloody shirt and the State steal eclipse entirely all other issues. But the home Fusionists fail to see the force of all these things in their zeal to defend themselves against the assaults of the Republicans, who know the true inwardness of last Winter's crime, and even forget the money question, the labor question, and many of their choice complaints heretofore used to fire the sorehead's heart.

I have just returned from a country mass-meeting which is a sample of many held in all parts of the State. It was purely a country affair, 10 miles from any railroad, the hustings being erected on a town fair ground, nearly a mile from any habitation, and three miles from any pretense of a village. Several thousands assembled on this apparently ineligible spot, and sat on rough benches or stood all the afternoon listening to speeches and music. On this occasion the speakers were Senator Allison, of Iowa, on the national issues; Mr. Frye on State issues, and Gov. Perham on the temperance issue, and all the speeches were good in their line. After the speeches the speakers and the crowd enjoyed a repast spread in rustic style. This manner of campaigning is said to be most satisfactory in the rural districts. The State Committee try to have representatives of each "issue" at these meetings—men well known in the community or by national repute. The Fusionists have made no such thorough, systematic discussion. Theirs is more the still-hunt style, and where it is otherwise it is largely bushwhacking, their speakers following the trail of the Republicans, and coming out of bush whenever they see a chance to get a crowd together and to make a "hit." It is noticeable that they are not as prolific or as successful even in this style of warfare as they were last year.

## THE REBEL PENSION APPLICANT.

ROBERT HANNA'S OWN STORY OF THE AFFAIR—DEMOCRATIC ASSERTIONS DISPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from this city to THE TIMES, in July last, contained the information that an inhabitant of South Carolina, who had been a soldier in the rebel Army, had applied through a pension agent and the proper authorities for a pension. It was shown that his action was in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the Senate at the recent session by Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia. Since the publication of the text of this man's application in THE TIMES, Democratic journals and speakers have asserted that the application was a fiction, or that Robert Hanna, the applicant, had been deceived by the Republicans, and induced to make the application in order that it might be used as a campaign document. A South Carolina Democratic newspaper has made an investigation of the case. According to this newspaper's report, Robert Hanna is a Southern veteran, who is employed upon the plantation of Capt. John D. Singletary at Kingstree, S. C. He lost his right arm in the war. He is 38 years old, and was born in South Carolina. He enlisted in the Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment in August, 1861, and was in every battle in which the regiment took part, including Gettysburg. For about 10 years after the war he was unable to work, but for the last five years he has been a farmer. He always was a Democrat and is one still. Last November he saw the advertisement of N. W. Fitzgerald, Pension Agent, in a paper called the *National Citizen Soldier.* This was a short advertisement of the ordinary kind issued by such agents. He wrote to Fitzgerald and got a blank application, which he filled out at the office of a notary public. Fitzgerald wrote to him asking if his regiment was a loyal one. The notary public answered, at Hanna's request, that it was a loyal regiment. "I thought," he said, "that the cause I had been fighting in was loyal and I think so now." He then received from the agent a circular of instructions, in accordance with which he completed his application at the office of J. H. Keels, Clerk of the County Court, and forwarded it to this city. The Clerk of the court told him that he did not think he could get a pension, but Hanna decided that he would make the trial. "I didn't know," said he, "whether a Confederate soldier could get a pension or not. I was never talked to by any one, Republican or Democrat. I did it all on my own motion and in answer to the advertisement." Soon after this Hanna wrote as follows to a relative in Ohio, who desired to compile a genealogy of the Hanna family: "I had no intention of defrauding the Government of the pension money when I made my application; did not know that I was doing anything wrong; acted upon my own ignorance and a false construction of the advertisement. If the Southern States are taxed to raise the pension money, the wounded Southern soldiers are entitled to their share of it." It appears that this was written for Hanna by his employer, signed by him and sworn to before the Clerk of the court. Hanna heard no more from the agent, because he refused to send him his fee.

## REPUBLICAN WORK IN BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 30.—Bangor is all ablaze with Republican glory to-night—a grand torchlight procession and two monster meetings. Senator Blaine and Gen. Kilpatrick for four hours held 3,000 people without one leaving until after midnight. Senator Allison and Gen. Williams, of Wisconsin, and others spoke to the thousands outside. Such enthusiasm has never before characterized the people of Bangor. The city is wild with excitement. The long procession now—at 12 o'clock—is moving through the streets, the men cheering as if marching to real battle. It now looks as if Maine would give one of her old-fashioned Republican majorities. This week and next, from one end of the State to the other, cities and towns will resound with Republican victory.

## MINERS AGAIN AT WORK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 30.—Work was resumed on full time at all the mines of this region to-day, and there is much rejoicing among the miners and merchants throughout the valley. For many months the miners have been working on half time, and their scanty earnings were altogether insufficient to afford them an adequate support. As a consequence there has been a great deal of secret suffering, and the prospect of a full Winter's work is greeted with great satisfaction.

## PARTY WORK AND METHODS

### EVIDENCE OF CENSUS FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PRETENDED GAIN IN POPULATION OF 42 PER CENT., AND AN ALLEGED DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY AND NUMBER OF HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is making a most exhaustive examination of the returns from the counties in South Carolina where the reported population was the subject of a thorough analysis in THE TIMES some days ago. Nothing will be left undone which can place these returns in their true light before the authorities. The work will consume much time, and, of course, the Superintendent cannot be expected to express any opinion upon so important a matter until it is completed. The *Republican* of this city will publish to-morrow the following:

According to the published census returns, South Carolina has increased her population since 1870 291,219, being an increase since 1870 of about 42 per cent. In the same time, to correspond with the increase in population, there should have been an increase in the value of her real and personal property. Instead of this being so, if we may trust the official reports, there has been a decrease in wealth almost as remarkable as the reported increase in population. From the Auditor's report to the Legislature, made in November, 1870, for the year 1869, we learn that there were returned for taxation, 15,915,322 acres of land, valued at $67,469,307, upon which there were 124,546 buildings, valued at $14,371,558, making the total value of real estate in 1869—not incorporated cities and towns—to be $81,840,865. The Controller-General's report of 1880, covering the assessment of 1879, gives the same items as follows: Land not in incorporated cities and towns, 16,625,170 acres, valued at $44,392,415, upon which there were 121,936 buildings, valued at $6,603,180, making a total value of real estate, except that in cities and towns, of $50,995,595. These figures show a decrease in the value of land to the amount of $23,076,892, a decrease in the number of buildings of 2,610, and a decrease in their value of $7,768,378, being a total decrease in the value of all real estate, not in towns and cities, of $30,845,270. The taxable value of real estate in cities and towns has declined according to the same report from $34,446,874 in 1869, to $25,588,271 in 1879, a decrease of $9,858,603. The total decrease in value of all the real estate in 10 years is, therefore, $40,703,873. It will be seen from these figures that the 996,824 inhabitants of 1879 live in 2,610 fewer houses than the 705,606 inhabitants of 1869. The total is also apparent that the said houses are worth $7,768,378 less than were the greater number returned in 1869. It is thus evident that while very great attention has been paid to the production of population there has been no time to build houses or keep them in repair. In the same time, the taxable value of all personal property in the State is reduced from $63,106,720 in 1869, to $36,574,858 in 1879, a loss in 10 years of $26,531,862. From the losses in personal property may be noted in the following tables:

| Year. | No. of Horses and Mules. | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 97,290 | | $6,654,437 |
| 1879 | 100,781 | | 5,078,545 |
| Increase | 3,491 | Dec.. | $57,892 |
| Year. | No. of Sheep. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 167,602 | | $346,388 |
| 1879 | 159,686 | | 169,775 |
| Decrease | 7,916 | Dec.. | $116,613 |
| Year. | No. of Cattle. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 707,818 | | $3,481,360 |
| 1879 | 304,561 | | 2,296,338 |
| Decrease | 403,257 | Dec.. | $1,185,022 |
| Year. | No. of Dogs. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 67,727 | | $267,285 |
| 1879 | 66,318 | | 398,384 |
| Decrease | 1,409 | Inc.. | $131,099 |
| Year. | No. of Hogs. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 590,055 | | $1,068,138 |
| 1879 | 341,104 | | 653,781 |
| Decrease | 168,951 | Dec.. | $384,357 |
| Year. | No. of Watches. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 16,388 | | $842,814 |
| 1879 | 12,879 | | 429,742 |
| Decrease | 3,510 | Dec.. | $412,572 |
| Year. | No. of Pianos. | | Value. |
| 1869 | 3,374 | | $352,815 |
| 1879 | 3,208 | | 227,935 |
| Decrease | 166 | Dec.. | $125,380 |
| 1869—Value of manufactured machinery | | | $581,846 |
| 1879—Value of manufactured machinery | | | 400,997 |
| Decrease | | | $180,849 |
| 1869—Money on hand | | | $1,550,203 |
| 1879—Money on hand | | | 693,815 |
| Decrease | | | $856,388 |
| 1869—Value of credits | | | $3,494,037 |
| 1879—Value of credits | | | 2,989,580 |
| Decrease | | | $504,457 |
| 1869—Bonds not exempt | | | $2,018,601 |
| 1879—Bonds not exempt | | | 861,880 |
| Decrease | | | $1,146,721 |
| 1869—Merchandise | | | $6,258,066 |
| 1879—Merchandise | | | 4,319,897 |
| Decrease | | | $1,688,159 |
| 1869—Foreign stock except national banks | | | $16,893,676 |
| 1879—Foreign stock except national banks | | | 16,455,702 |
| Decrease | | | $437,974 |

It will be seen that while the State has lost in the value of horses, sheep, hogs, and cattle, it has a gratifying gain in the value of dogs. The transportation for 1,000,000 of people is done with only 341 more horses than were necessary for the business of 700,000, and have consequently been so run down that they are worth only $50 each, against $66 in 1869. There is but one explanation in regard to the hogs, cattle, and sheep, and that is, the children must have eaten them up.

## REPUBLICANS IN BLOOMFIELD.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of this place are wheeling into line for an active campaign. A Garfield and Arthur club has been formed, with J. C. Beach as President, J. Banks Refford as Secretary, and a list of prominent men as Vice-Presidents. The club has fitted up a room over the Post Office, and a large transparency has been fastened to the building next door. The Boys in Blue are at work organizing, with a good showing already. Early in September, the campaign will open here in good style, with a public meeting and a parade of the Boys in Blue. It is the intention of the club to hold a number of public meetings this Fall, and to get good speakers to draw men that are not Republicans. There are some prominent men in this town, Republicans, who have of late years taken little or no interest in politics. These men are already asking questions and taking an interest in the coming election. This has always been a solid Republican town. One of the most prominent Republicans in this place, who has been the chief mover and worker here in the Republican Party for 25 years, said recently: "Few men like to talk politics in hot weather. The fact is, I have found that hot weather and politics won't mix, so I can't say much with certainty now; but this I will say, they are mixing this hot weather better to our advantage than I have seen them since the war. We are going to have a lively time."

## THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention and several candidates have already arrived here. It is very uncertain who will be nominated for any office, except that of Associate Justice, concerning which there is no opposition to Judge Valentine. The convention is to meet at 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

## SUFFERN DOING GOOD WORK.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—On Friday night the Hon. Charles D. Baker, of Corning, addressed a large audience at Suffern. The speaker was both convincing in his arguments and often humorous in his presentation of them, and would be gladly listened to again. In the middle of his address a large, magnificent Garfield and Arthur banner was swung to the breeze. The club, headed by President Eli Beard, numbers 170 strong, and is growing larger. Many Democrats have joined it, and more are expected. If all the clubs in the State do as well as this is doing, the State will go overwhelmingly Republican.

## A GOOD FIGHT IN VERMONT.

CONVERSION OF A WEALTHY DEMOCRAT TO REPUBLICANISM—GREAT ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 30.—The representative men of the Republican Party of Vermont have been greatly cheered and strengthened in the labors of the present political campaign by the assurance they have received from every portion of the country save the solid South, that leading manufacturers and capitalists and the chief representatives of the great industrial interests, irrespective of political proclivities, are identifying themselves with the Republican Party, and are giving their personal influence to secure the election of Garfield and Arthur. Now a wealthy and influential gentleman, who has a large capital invested here in mining interests, whose monthly pay-roll embraces more than 11,000 men, and who has been a life-long and active member of the Democratic Party, has, within a few weeks, identified himself with the Republican Party and sent his check for $500 to the State Central Committee for campaign purposes. This gentleman is the Hon. Smith Ely, of Ely, the President and chief stockholder of the Vermont Copper Mining Company, and uncle of ex-Mayor Ely, of New-York City, in whose honor a rousing Republican rally was held in the immediate vicinity of the copper mines on Saturday last. On that occasion Mr. Ely assured THE TIMES's correspondent that he would rather give $50,000 than have Hancock elected, "for," said he, "that means free trade, or a tariff reduced to the great detriment of my mining interest."

At Bethel, Vt., a small village on the line of the Central Vermont Railroad, a Republican rally was held to-day which called together 1,500 people. The meeting was held on the fair grounds of the White River Valley Agricultural Society. Three brass bands were present, a number of balloons were sent up, and the enthusiasm was intense. The speakers were Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts; the Hon. J. M. Tyler, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Second District of Vermont; the Hon. J. W. Rowell, of Randolph, and Gen. J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad. Among the representative men of the party present, were the Hon. A. P. Hunton, of Bethel; the Hon. D. C. Dennison, ex-member of Congress, of Royalton; the Hon. J. B. Mead, of Randolph, State Superintendent of Agriculture, and the Hon. William Rix, of Royalton. In a prominent position near the speaker's stand was seen a banner bearing the following quotation from a speech made by E. J. Phelps, the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1864, regarding Lincoln, to wit:

"A twentieth-rate back country attorney."

And an extract from Wade Hampton's speech at Staunton, Va., to wit:

"We remember what Lee and Jackson did."

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. A. P. Hunton. The speeches were received with repeated cheers, and Gen. Swift remarked that he never saw a more appreciative or a more intelligent assemblage of people anywhere.

The Hon. Henry Ballard, of Burlington, who has stumped eight counties and made more than 30 speeches, assures me that if the Republican voters of the State display the same disposition to go to the polls on the 7th of September that they exhibit in turning out to mass-meetings, it is more than probable that the Republicans will elect the State ticket by 28,000 majority. The Democrats have very few speakers in the field, and none of them are of remarkable calibre or veracity—indeed, they are doing good work for the Republican Party.

## OHIO REPUBLICANS WORKING.

ASSURANCES OF A DEFEAT FOR THE DEMOCRATS—SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The Republican State Central Committee did a wise thing when it elected the Executive Committee on which the work of organization and conducting the struggle devolves. There has been one thing noticeable, and that is the abandonment of setting up claims of large majorities, and manufacturing a big noise by the free use of Chinese gongs and attractive Drum-Major uniforms, which is so taking with the small boy. In the past a great deal of money has been squandered in this manner, but this year Chairman Nash has undertaken a new mode of conducting the affairs of the campaign, by substituting hard, energetic work in every ward, township, and school district in the State. The result of such work is of the most satisfactory character, and the information received from every county and school district is regarded by the committee as most encouraging in every respect. Many of the prominent speakers of Ohio are now in Maine, and will not return until after the election in that State. Up to the present time there have been few speeches made by the prominent men, that is to say, there has been no effort at a demonstration, but meetings are held nearly every night in every ward and township, in which the greatest interest is manifested.

Gov. Foster has just returned from Zanesville, where he and Gen. Gibson delivered speeches. In speaking of the meeting, he says in point of numbers and enthusiasm he has never been at one that surpassed it. In reply to the question, "How does the outlook appear?" he replied: "Splendid. We could not ask for more encouraging signs than are now apparent on all sides, and I see no reason why we should not carry the State by fully as large a majority as last year, if not larger. Business is good, the merchants are doing a good trade, the iron industry was never more actively engaged, labor is in demand at good prices, the crops were never better, the farmers are contented, there is no discontent. One becomes strongly impressed with the belief that the people, the farmer, the mechanic, and laborer, as well as the professional men, do not believe that there could any good come, and great danger might follow, should the management of this Government go into the hands of a party that has no fixed principles, and has had none for 15 years. A party that has shifted and advocated hard money one year and an unlimited issue of greenbacks the next. In Indiana the Democratic candidate for Governor is an ultra inflationist, while their Presidential candidate is for hard money.

Leaving the question of the South, and the payment of the rebel debt and pensioning of the Confederate soldiers entirely out of the question, I cannot believe that the people of the North will vote for a change. The business man desires to take no risk, the farmer was never as prosperous as now, there are no men idle who seek work—all these influences surely favor Republican success, not only in Ohio, but throughout the busy North. Zanesville, where Gov. Foster spoke, has large manufacturing interests; and when business revived, one year ago, there was no point in the State where there were more noticeable changes, all of which were attributed to better times. The county (Muskingum) gave Gov. Bishop a majority of 702. Gov. Foster's majority was 398, a Republican gain of 1,100. The indications now are that it will be increased this year to 1,000 majority. Gen. Gibson, one of the most brilliant speakers in Ohio, has gone to Maine to take part in the campaign there.

## ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of the Second District of Niagara County on Saturday renominated the Hon. James Low for Assembly.

## AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

### GEN. ROBERTS'S MARCH TO THE RELIEF OF KANDAHAR.

A FORCE OF FOURTEEN THOUSAND AVAILABLE FOR AN ATTACK ON AYOOB KHAN—THE LATTER'S SIEGE OPERATIONS ABANDONED—THE RELIEF COLUMN IN GOOD CONDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Standard* this morning says: "The garrisons of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar will increase Gen. Roberts's force to 15,000 men. Of these, 1,000 will probably remain in the citadel of Kandahar, leaving 14,000 available troops for an attack on Ayoob Khan."

A Quettah dispatch, dated to-day, says: "The news from Kandahar is to the 26th inst. When Ayoob Khan learned of Gen. Roberts's approach he entirely abandoned the investment of Kandahar and took position with his whole force on the Argandab River. Gen. Phayre's advance has occupied Gatai. Gen. Phayre himself will march for Kandahar to-night. The troops are pushing forward now with marvelous rapidity."

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, announced that he had received a message from Gen. Roberts, dated at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23d inst. Gen. Roberts states that he arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23d. He had abundant supplies, and could make the forage last until the 1st of September. He would rest on the 24th and start on the 25th, and hoped to telegraph from Kandahar by the 29th. Gen. Roberts left Ghanzia on the 16th, and had marched 136 miles in eight days. His march had been unopposed, he had obtained plenty of supplies and forage, and the cavalry and artillery horses were in good order. During the march one British soldier, four Sepoys, and six camp-followers died. Three Sepoys and five followers were missing, and it was feared they had been murdered.

The British Political Officer at Kandahar telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The country is quieting down. Ayoob's force is reduced to regulars and a small number of Ghazis. It is reported that he wishes to retreat to Garaf and Girishk, but is prevented by the Kabulee troops. The siege is practically raised. A large quantity of food was brought in yesterday."

CHAMAN, Aug. 30.—A force of the enemy, estimated at 800 men, with two guns, is holding the Takht-i-Pul Pass.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Viceroy of India's telegram states that tribal gatherings threaten the communications of Gen. Phayre.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "Kurrachee is in a very unsettled state, but no danger is feared unless Kandahar falls or Gen. Roberts is defeated."

## TURKEY OPPOSING EUROPE.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE PORTE—THE POWERS DETERMINED TO ENFORCE THE BERLIN DECISION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Constantinople correspondent says: "The Porte is preparing a fresh note to the powers making a distinct offer respecting the cession of territory to Greece, declaring in firm language the impossibility of going further, and throwing upon the powers the responsibility for the consequences of the rejection of this offer."

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said the powers are considering a rejoinder to the Porte's last note about Montenegro, and in the meantime they have ordered a number of men-of-war to go to Ragusa. The powers, he said, have informed the Porte that the decision of the Berlin conference on the Greek question cannot be reopened, and have also presented a note to the Porte urging reforms in Armenia.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Five Prussian officers of the general staff, comprising representatives of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and gendarmerie, with the sanction of the German Government and the War Office, have finally accepted appointments in the service of the Sultan of Turkey, and will leave soon for Constantinople. Some civil functionaries are expected to follow."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The European powers will not invite Turkey to participate in the proposed naval demonstration. They will invite her only to furnish military assistance if required.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Aug. 30.—It is declared in well-informed circles that the announcement of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Servia and Bulgaria is unfounded.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Vienna dispatch says on the return of the King of Greece to Athens the Greek Navy will be placed on a war footing.

A Constantinople dispatch says there is no sign of inclination on the part of the Porte to abandon the policy of obstinate resistance.

## NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FRANCE.

PROPOSED SALE OF CROWN JEWELS—THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE JESUITS.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Government, as soon as the Chambers resume, will introduce a bill for the sale of that portion of the Crown jewels not considered of artistic value, but estimated to be worth 7,500,000f., the proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the purchase of works of art.

Since the beginning of the year there have been 140 duels in France.

Père Hyacinthe on Saturday solemnized the marriage of the Abbé Laine, until recently a priest of the Diocese of Mans, with a Mme. Woches. Père Hyacinthe warned them that they must be prepared to encounter persecution.

The newspapers announce that the Police will to-morrow visit the Jesuit scholastic institutions throughout France, to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. At the Jesuit establishment in Dijon to-day the Police found only one regular priest, who is the new Director of the establishment, and one Jesuit, representing the society in its civil capacity as proprietor of the building. It is believed that the Police will find all the establishments of the society similarly evacuated.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The Pope has assented to the proposal that a portion of the French Jesuits should form a society for the propagation of the faith in Central Africa.

## CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Paris correspondent says: "The Panama Canal scheme will probably be again offered to the public within the next few weeks, possibly under a syndicate which will guarantee sufficient subscriptions to insure its success. The projectors of the enterprise announce that the definite formation of a company is imminent, and that Messrs. Couvreux & Herbert, the contractors, who made the Suez Canal, are preparing the 'plant' to commence the work."

Viscount Enfield has been appointed Under Secretary for India.

Regarding the recent report that the Grand Duke Nicholas will retire from the command of the Imperial Guard and the St. Petersburg district, but remain Inspector-General of Cavalry, and that the Czarewitch will take command of St. Petersburg, and the Grand Duke Vladimir the command of the Guard, a St. Petersburg dispatch says there is supposed to be some connection between these reported military changes and a series of articles in the *Nouvelle Revue,* of Paris, on the late Russo-Turkish war, which articles, it is believed, were inspired by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

In the House of Commons to-night, the debate on the Constabulary vote was resumed. Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Forster, in the event of landlords continuing to abuse their power, would advise the summoning of Parliament during the recess to pass a law protecting tenants. Mr. Forster did not expect that it would be necessary during the Winter to ask Parliament to pass a coercion bill or interfere for the protection of tenants; but if he were convinced that the law as it stood was an instrument of injustice he would not be an instrument for enforcing it. The Constabulary vote, after a brief debate, passed—105 to 76. The House soon after passed all the remaining votes of estimates.

In the House of Lords, the Ground Game bill passed its second reading by a vote of 68 to 20. The Lords acted on advice of Lord Beaconsfield, who advocated considerable amendments in committee rather than rejection, as, though he objected to the bill, he thought the Lords would be taking up a feeble position when on the eve of a constitutional struggle in joining issue with the Commons on such a secondary question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Czar left Tsarkoe-Selo for Livadia yesterday.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The floods have greatly damaged houses and lands in Guadalajara, Alhama, Calatayud, Almansa, Granada, Larca, Ourcia, and Alicante, but no loss of life is reported.

On the occasion of the expected birth of an heir to the throne, the Government will grant an amnesty to the Cuban insurgent leaders now imprisoned in Spain.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—The Hon. Mr. Sprigg, Premier of the Cape Ministry, telegraphs from Basuto-land as follows: "I have traveled through the disturbed district without an escort, and have had an interview with Letsea, the principal chief. He has summoned the chiefs and head men to meet next week, when matters will be brought to an issue. The excitement has subsided."

ROME, Aug. 30.—The *Diritto* says: "The report was unfounded that the Government of Italy intended sending a dispatch to France relative to the Tunisian question and the attitude of the foreign Consuls."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "It is confidently stated that Gen. Skobeleff has only 2,500 men. It may be presumed that offensive operations on a large scale are not likely for some time."

## AN EXCURSION TRAIN'S MISHAP.

RUN INTO BY A FREIGHT TRAIN—SEVERAL PERSONS BRUISED, BUT ONLY AN ENGINEER KILLED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30.—An attempt by two trains to pass one another on the single track of the Housatonic Railroad this noon, at Parlor Rock Grove, resulted in the death of an engineer, the bruising of several train hands and passengers, and a damage to rolling stock of about $18,000. Parlor Rock Grove is a charming spot, eight miles from Bridgeport, on the shores of the Pequonnock River. It is the great picnic ground of this portion of the country, and, upon unusual occasions, is visited by people who are gathered up by excursion trains from points many miles up in the State. Capt. Paul Boyton was advertised to give an exhibition of his rubber life-saving suit and himself in the Pequonnock, off Parlor Rock. This programme comprised 21 parts, including an exhibition of hunting, eating, sleeping, and the application of imaginary torpedoes to an invisible enemy's invisible ship. The programme concluded with an "N. B.," which was intended for the benefit of critics. The Housatonic Railroad Company took advantage of the exhibition to run excursion trains at very much reduced rates to Parlor Rock. It was expected that at least a thousand persons from the interior, who have no special use for life-preserving suits, would be present to inspect the Captain's rig. Had the day been other than the stormiest and most disagreeable that has been seen this season, the expectations of the Captain and the railroad company would have been realized. As it was, only seven persons were aboard the five excursion cars which came down from Great Barrington, distant 77 miles from Parlor Rock. The train was drawn by No. 20, the newest and handsomest locomotive on the road. Her engineer was William Bristol, of this city, and her fireman William Lucas. Charles Emmons was conductor of the train. The excursion train, the officers of the road say, had the right of way over all freight trains. Superintendent L. B. Stillson made out a special time-table for to-day's trains. By this table the excursion train became due at Parlor Rock—or Long Hill Depot, for the one depot serves for both Parlor Rock and Long Hill passengers—at 10:53 A. M.

At 11 o'clock a through freight train left this city in charge of Conductor William Wallace. The locomotive was No. 7. The engineer was William Barnum. The train consisted of 15 cars, 6 of which, at the forward end of the train, were filled with empty milk-cans. The excursion train was 40 minutes behind time. The officers of the railroad say that Conductor Wallace's train should have remained on the siding at Long Hill until the excursion train arrived. Instead of that, the conductor started ahead in the hope of making the siding at Stepney, two miles beyond. The freight was well under way, and was rounding a curve about 200 yards beyond Long Hill Depot, at the rate of 10 miles an hour, when the excursion train was sighted coming down the track at a speed of 20 miles an hour. Almost as soon as the excursion train was sighted it was upon the freight train. The shock that followed was terrific. The locomotives pounded into one another, but did not leave the track. The three cars close behind No. 7 fairly climbed over one another, and were broken into splinters. Only one excursion car was thrown from the rails. The car coupled to No. 20 was torn apart. The seven pleasure-seekers who were near the rear of the train were hurled against the seats, but escaped with nothing more serious than bruises.

Engineer Barnum and his fireman jumped and escaped unharmed. Engineer Bristol shut off steam, threw back the reverse-lever, and made a movement to leap from his locomotive. He was too late. The two engines met, and the tender of No. 20 shot forward into the cab, caught the unfortunate man, and crushed his legs to pulp. He lived long enough to be carried back to Stepney, where he died. Fireman Lucas was hurled off the No. 20, and was only slightly bruised. Conductor Emmons was cut on the wrists and lamed by the wrenching he received. Charles Griffin, a brakeman on the freight train, was thrown 20 feet in the air and landed in a sand-heap. A horse which was in one of the freight cars that was derailed had every one of his shoes torn off by being bounced around the car. The track for many rods was littered with splintered timbers, pieces of iron wrenched into every imaginable shape, and twisted rails. The accident occurred about 11:30. At 11 o'clock to-night the wreckage had been nearly all removed, and by to-morrow trains will probably be running again. There is no telegraph station at Long Hill, and, as for that matter, a woeful deficiency in this respect exists along the entire road, and James Burns, who has charge of the picnic ground, was sent to Brideport to carry the news. He ran the eight miles in 55 minutes. A relief train was immediately made up and sent to the scene of the collision, but the services of the physicians who accompanied it were not needed.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 30.—Gen. James H. Williams, of Winchester, was nominated here to-day for Congress by the Mahone Readjusters' Convention of the Eighth District of Virginia.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 30.—The returns from the entire State of the Republican delegate elections on Saturday for delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Dover on Thursday, are in, and indicate the nomination of the Hon. John M. Houston, of the judiciary, for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District to-day indorsed all the Greenback nominees, including Charles N. Brumm for Congress.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30.—In the Congressional primaries held in this city to-night, two-thirds of the delegates elected favor the nomination of William Walter Phelps for Congress. The others are divided between John Hill and John H. Robinson. The convention will meet Thursday.

## EX-GOV. FENTON'S ILLNESS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The condition of ex-Gov. Fenton is somewhat improved, though he is still confined to his bed.

## THE WORLD'S GRAIN FIELD

### WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

MINNESOTA'S CROP ESTIMATED AT FROM 39,000,000 TO 53,000,000 BUSHELS—CONSTANT OPENING OF NEW FIELDS—THE CULTIVATION OF IMMENSE FARMS—PROMISES OF THE FUTURE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 26.—The result of carefully collected and approximated statistics of wheat acreage and production in 1880 make Minnesota the greatest wheat-producing State in the Union. There is, apparently, no doubt about that, though there is still some doubt as to the point which the production will reach. But the lowest aggregate which conservative figurers have reached for the present crop is 40,000,000 bushels; while the highest point to which sanguine statistical speculation has soared is, to be exact, 53,339,850 bushels. This, for the bewilderment of readers who have been taught by the exact methods of older States to put faith in official figures, is from the official report of the State Commissioner of Statistics. There is nothing exact about our Commissioner's statistics, however, for his acreage. This is gained by actual and minute inquiry of farmers by Town Assessors, who report to County Auditors the result of their investigations. The County Auditors report the acreage of each county to the Commissioner of Statistics, who thus has data for getting at the acreage of the State. This year it is 2,963,325 acres, 200,804 or 7.27 per cent. more than last year. The Commissioner assumes a yield per acre of 18 bushels, giving him a total product of about 45,000,000 bushels. This he raises to his stupendous total of 53,000,000 by the suspicious process of adding 20 per cent. to make up for conjectured omissions by the Assessors. The more conservative estimate is reached by taking the honest and impartial acreage of a little less than 3,000,000, and estimating the yield per acre at 13 bushels. This makes a total of a little less than 39,000,000, upon which I would rather risk my journalistic judgment than the Commissioner's figures. The truth may lie somewhere between the two estimates.

This is several million more bushels of wheat than have ever been returned in a single year in a State where an exact system of returns and statistics prevailed. California, which up to this time has been the heaviest wheat-producing State, grew 39,000,000 bushels last year, to Minnesota's 31,000,000. The average in California has not increased as it has here, and though the San Francisco papers claim a large increase through the heavier yield of the fields it is hardly likely that the whole amount will exceed what is grown in Minnesota. Again, Minnesota is only a part of the natural division of the great wheat-growing belt of the new North-west. Adjoining this State on the west, and stretching northward along the fertile Valley of the Red River of the North, westward along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and southward again in the newly opened Valley of the James River, are the remarkable wheat-fields of Dakota, narrow as yet in their extent, but wonderful in their productiveness. These will be considered later, in speaking of the recent growth and future limits of the great wheat-growing area. It is enough now to say that Dakota, Northern and Southern, with Minnesota, will probably produce one-tenth of the wheat grown in the United States this season, calling the whole amount 480,000,000 bushels.

Statistics of the rate of production in the different parts of the State are mainly interesting for their bearing upon the shifting of the wheat area to the North-west, the gradual abandonment of the culture in the older counties in the south-eastern part of the State, which has been longest settled, and the immense extension of the area of growth into what was a few years ago the trackless wilderness west of the head-waters of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. It will be seen that the declining productiveness of the crops in the eastern counties is driving the wheat producer to the Dakota frontier, where a wheat cultivation is rapidly growing up unparalleled in the magnitude of its processes and results. The average yield of wheat per acre in Minnesota was 12¼ bushels in 1878 and 16¾ bushels in 1877. The year before, when the State was infested with grasshoppers, the yield per acre was only 9¼ bushels. In 1879 it was 11¼ bushels. This year it is estimated at from 13 to 15 bushels. The yield is very unevenly distributed over the State. It varies from 6 bushels per acre in Mower County, on the Iowa border, to 20 bushels or more in the Red River Valley counties. This year, the lowest yield per acre has been in the region between the Mississippi River and the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. Here the average yield will be from 9 to 11 bushels. This includes the heaviest wheat-growing counties of the State—Goodhue, which produced 2,336,342 bushels last year, and Dakota, Fillmore, Freeborn, Olmstead, Wabasha, and Winona, each of which produced over 1,000,000 bushels. West of this line the yield steadily increases toward the frontier until it reaches an average of 18 bushels in Redwood, Renville, and Big Stone Counties, on the border of the fertile valley. Further north the same law holds good. The yield increases slowly but steadily as the observation goes westward and northward. North of the Mississippi it is 15 bushels per acre. Further west, on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway it is 18 bushels per acre, and further still north and west, in the Red River Valley and on the line of the Northern Pacific, it is 20, and even 25 bushels. The effect is a yearly shifting and wonderfully rapid extension of the wheat area of the North-west.

A comparison of the two last reports of the Commissioner of Statistics shows how the wheat cultivation is deserting the old south-eastern counties, where it has hitherto clung, and with them the old-fashioned methods and smaller culture of the Eastern States. Though the total increase of acreage from 1879 to 1880 is over 200,000, the great wheat counties of the south-east have remained stationary or retrograded. Fillmore, one of the oldest counties in the State, fell off from 167,198 acres of wheat grown in 1879 to 149,885 in 1880. Freeborn, with 104,287 acres in 1879, only increased 3,500 acres in the year. Olmsted, with 134,508 in 1880, gained less than 3,000. Wabasha, with about 100,000 acres, gained only about 1,000, and Winona fell off from 104,676 to 101,209. In the great south-western counties, which produced about 12,000,000 bushels out of the 31,000,000 grown in 1878, the acreage has ceased to increase. This is not because the area of cultivable land is exhausted. This is not the case in a single county in this new State. It is because production in competition with the fertile lands and wholesale processes of the great frontier farms has ceased to be profitable. I shall use the same Commissioner of Statistics report of average, supplemented by returns from the Government and railroad land offices, to show the enormous extension of wheat to the West.

The direction of the advance is, of course, determined by the railroads. No less than six lines of railroad penetrate the frontier counties of Minnesota and enter the Territory of Dakota on the west. All but one of these, the Northern Pacific, has been built within a year or two, and all have been pushed forward many miles the present season. In the southern part of the State two lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and two lines controlled by the Chicago and North-western have reached the Territory and are pushing further westward to the Valley of the James River and the Missouri River. Two of these have already reached the former river, and one, the Hastings and Dakota extension, has just crossed the height of land between Big Stone Lake, the head-waters of the Minnesota, and Lake Traverse, the headwaters of the Red River of the North. Further north the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road has occupied the whole length of the Red River Valley in Minnesota. This Summer it has crossed the Red River, and is pushing another north and south line down the west side of the valley from Grand Forks, Dakota. At the same time the Northern Pacific is pushing a line no[illegible]

from Casselton, Dakota, to compete for the same territory, and to race for the still unopened territory north of the British line, with its fabulous capacity for producing wheat. Finally, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is pushing another line north from its extensions in Southern Dakota, along the line of the James River, to cross the Northern Pacific at Jamestown and follow its rivals into the British possessions, the great granary of the future, from which fanciful British speculators propose to draw the world's corn supply through Nelson River and Hudson Bay. Without sharing in these dreams of the future of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan River regions, one could see what an immense extent of wheat-producing territory is already opened to settlement by these recent railroad extensions. First, there is the Upper Minnesota Valley, which produces the best wheat for flouring purposes that is received by the Minneapolis mills, though not the largest yield per acre. Next there is the Great Red River Valley, with its almost limitless extent of soil, which produces 25 bushels to the acre with the rudest cultivation. Finally, there is the new bonanza farming region of the James River Valley, some 60 miles west of the Red River of the North, which is said to equal the latter in productiveness. Here is territory enough, at the rate of production common in the Red River Valley, to grow more wheat than is now raised in the whole North-west. It is estimated that the small part of it now cultivated will produce 16,000,000 bushels this season.

To return to the statistics showing the rate at which this region is coming under cultivation, the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Statistics, published this month, shows the wheat acreage of each county in the State in 1879 and 1880. The following are the figures for the new counties in the Red River Valley, and the lake and wooded region on its south-western border. These are on the lines of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroads:

| County. | Acreage in Wheat. 1879. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|
| Clay | 20,848 | 27,036 |
| Douglas | 26,978 | 30,129 |
| Grant | 15,203 | 20,674 |
| Kindiyohi | 57,940 | 61,666 |
| Kittson | 126 | 1,226 |
| Morrison | 11,572 | 14,737 |
| Otter Tail | 58,980 | 69,799 |
| Polk | 30,714 | 52,180 |
| Pope | 22,021 | 27,036 |
| Stearns | 67,398 | 76,870 |
| Stevens | 27,059 | 36,418 |
| Swift | 37,187 | 44,946 |
| Wilkin | 4,907 | 11,311 |
| Yellow Medicine | 26,288 | 30,821 |
| Total | 401,154 | 516,354 |

Increase, 116,200.

The following are the counties on the western frontier, west of the Red River Valley:

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|
| Big Stone | 7,071 | 13,478 |
| Lac Qui Parle | 18,094 | 24,627 |
| Lincoln | 7,547 | 12,986 |
| Lyon | 27,572 | 36,572 |
| Marshall | 40 | 1,908 |
| Redwood | 24,134 | 37,568 |
| Renville | 54,312 | 66,448 |
| Traverse | 1,676 | 4,449 |
| Wadena | 4,907 | 113,111 |
| Total | 76,932 | 208,032 |

Increase, 131,880.

Here is an increase of nearly 250,000 acres in the wheat area of the frontier counties of Minnesota, showing that the area of the rest of the State has diminished nearly 50,000 acres. The returns from the land offices afford supplementary evidence of the rapid growth of the cultivated area of the frontier. These show that 1,606,896 acres of Government land were entered and bought by settlers in 1879, of which all but 70,626 were on the western frontier, and 560,969 were at a single office in the Red River Valley. In the same year about 50,000 acres of State lands were sold. The returns of sales at the railroad land offices are not complete, but the sales for the first half of the year were 176,843 acres. As the sales are brisker in the Fall, the whole amount for the year cannot be less than 400,000 acres. It will take a year or two to bring all this land into wheat cultivation, but probably most of it is destined for that purpose. This makes 2,000,000 acres added to the cultivated area of the State in 1879, most of it in the great wheat belt. There are no such complete statistics for Dakota, but entries and sales at the Grand Forks Land Office amounted to 155,290 acres, and the Northern Pacific Railroad has published statistics of acreage along its line, which includes most of the settled territory in Northern Dakota. These show that the acreage under cultivation between Fargo and Bismarck was 179,020 in 1879, of which 142,500 was in wheat. To this was added 114,000 new breaking in 1879, while it was estimated that the new breaking of 1880 is 125,000 acres. There are probably enough cultivated farms in the valley north of the line to raise the total to 500,000 acres, nearly all wheat land, and nearly all brought into cultivation within two or three years.

This is a wearisome mass of figures, but they include an important moral; nothing less than a revolution in the wheat-producing industry of America, with a profound influence upon the grain markets of the world. What I have sought to show is the almost unlimited area which is opening for the cultivation of wheat under previously unheard of conditions of fertility, productiveness, and cheapness in the region west of the head waters of the Mississippi; *and with what rapidity the wheat cultivation is leaving* the older regions to concentrate in the new locality and enjoy the new advantages. This is not because the old lands are worn out, or because production is absolutely less profitable there than formerly; but because new conditions and new methods make production in this new region relatively so cheap and advantageous as to establish a competition fatal to the old. The new conditions are the cheapness and abundance of land; the wonderful fertility of the soil, which makes one acre produce as much as four in the older States, with the rudest and most careless cultivation, and the favorable climate of these northern latitudes. The new methods are the *grande culture* of the great Dakota farms, which is revolutionizing wheat growing by introducing the cheapness of wholesale production and the economical system and thoroughness of great corporate management. The cheapest wheat in the world is grown on these Red River farms of thousands of acres, operated by regiments of men, worked and fed with the discipline of an army, and exported by the car-load from the elevators of the owners. This *grande* culture of Dakota is absorbing the *petite* culture, not only of the older Minnesota counties, as shown by the above statistics, but of all the Western States whose farmers are driven to abandon wheat raising by the restless competition of cheap wholesale production or tempted to emigrate to the new El Dorado of the farmer capitalist. In point of fact, they line both banks of the Red River. This new culture not only threatens and absorbs the American small farmer, but, by its fatal competition, drives the British farmer out of business, and makes him a pauper or agitator. Unless something occurs to change the physical or economic conditions, it does not require a vivid imagination to see the whole profitable wheat production for export in America sometime concentrated in the new North-west. The territory is practically limitless. When the Red and James River Valleys are full of great farms, there are the great Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Valleys in the British possessions, having the stretch of an empire, and fabled to have double the productive capacity of the American soil. This is the true granary of the world.

### PREPARING TO MOVE THE CROP.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A careful examination of the condition of the wheat crop in the great wheat belt on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been made. The reports that the crop was in danger in consequence of wet weather were unwarranted. The late Spring delayed seeding and harvest fully two weeks, and the last week of cloudy weather along the line has interfered with threshing, but the crop is safe, and, with favorable weather, will begin moving largely this week, fully three weeks later, however, than last year. The Dalrymple farm alone will require 85 cars a day to take care of the grain as fast as threshed.

### A YELLOW FEVER FRIGHT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Dr. C. A. Rice, Inspector of the National Board of Health at Vicksburg Station, telegraphs that he has taken five sick people off of the tow-boat Raven, which arrived Saturday evening from New-Orleans, but that the boat proceeded up the river against his protest. The health authorities here are on the alert, and the Raven will not be permitted to land at this port.

### POPULATION OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The United States Census Supervisors give the following as the population of the State according to the returns of the enumerators: First District, 3[illegible]; Second District, 3[illegible]; Third District, [illegible],344; total of State, [illegible], and the population now is undoubtedly a round million.

## SLAVERY IN A NEW FORM

### THE COLORED MAN'S INDEPENDENCE THREATENED.

WHITE PLANTERS IN ALABAMA ALARMED AT THE PROSPERITY OF THE BLACKS—THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF THE CROP LIEN LAW TO THE LATTER—THE SAD RESULTS WHICH WOULD FOLLOW ITS REPEAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28.—Several years ago, when the Republicans were in power in this State, the Legislature enacted a "Crop Lien" law, at the request of the white and colored planters. It was considered by all persons as a very beneficent measure. It provided that the growing crops could be pledged as security for advances of cash and provisions made to the farmer, and enabling him to prosecute his work and eventually make his crop. The farmers had been so impoverished by the war that they could not, without such a law, furnish the merchants with security for advances, which they absolutely required to carry them through about nine months of the year. The result of the passage of the law was that some of the white farmers, who were quick to take advantage of the changes caused by the freeing of the slaves, soon worked out of debt, and in a few years were able to cultivate their farms without advances. Other farmers, believing that their well-paid overseers would succeed in raising money from year to year, allowed their affairs to drift along in a careless manner, and soon had their farms sold out for mortgages, or were forced to abandon farming on their own account. They saw that the "free nigger" would not work as he did of old, and they resorted to the plan of renting out their lands to the colored men in parcels. Having collected high rents for many years, the men who have allowed their affairs to run down have become possessed with the idea that they could again run their plantations without advances, if they could only get their labor cheap enough.

In looking about in search of cheap labor they find what appears to them to be a sad change. They find that there are too many "niggers" who will not work for others. In spite of the high rents and high rates of interest which they have been required to pay, the colored men have been able to save enough money to buy a mule or two, farm tools, and other necessary things, and by industry have made themselves quite comfortable. They enjoy "paddling their own canoe," finding that it pays them better, and that they are really independent. Year by year the farmers find it more difficult to obtain laborers, particularly since large numbers of colored men have left this State for Mississippi and other States. Among the men who have been renting lands to the colored men, the independence of the small farmers, and the scarcity of labor resulting from their determination to work on their own account are looked upon as signs of "demoralization," and the owners are looking about for a plan to make labor easier to obtain and control. Being perfectly familiar with the beneficent effects of the "Crop Lien" law, and believing that its repeal would now force the colored men into their power, they have begun to agitate a proposition for its repeal.

The evil consequences of the repeal of the law can easily be foreseen. It would disable many of the colored people, and compel them to leave the State or seek employment by the owners of the farms they could not themselves cultivate. If they sought employment they would be compelled to accept low wages, which would only be paid to them in the Fall. In the meantime they would need clothing and provisions. These the farmers would advance to them, charging prices for shoes, clothes, medicines, and provisions much above those for which the laborer could buy them. This very worst form of the "store" system could be practiced to such an extent that the laborer could in a few years be hopelessly bound in debts to his employer. The longer he would submit to the yoke the worse his condition would become, and in a short time he would be robbed not only of the sense of independence, but would be deprived of all means to regain his liberty, becoming a serf, absolutely as much under the control of his master as was the chattel who earned his master's bread in 1860.

With a great show of interest in the colored men, but really in the selfish interests of a class of planters who would crush the blacks under their heels, the Patrons of Industry, who consist of large planters throughout the State, recently promulgated some resolutions which are intended to effect the ruin of the small farmers, and place the colored men in a condition of slavery as complete as it was before the war. At a meeting of Snowdon Grange, of Montgomery County, held early in August, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, The statute known as the "Crop Lien law" has been so perverted from its original design and purpose that it operates most injuriously against the farming interest of the country:

*First*—In that it demoralizes labor, making it difficult to obtain and hard to control.

*Second*—In that it is steadily and surely forcing upon the land-owner a system of tenantry alike destructive to him and the tenant—to the tenant, because, as a rule, he has no capital, while this law opens the door to a vicious credit system; because, generally, the tenant seeks supplies at the hands of unprincipled dealers, who charge him most exorbitant rates, almost invariably leaving him in debt at the close of the year, in order that their hold upon him may continue indefinitely; to the landlord, because the tenant is under the control and influence of the dealer; because capital, intelligence, and industry are at the mercy of improvidence, ignorance, and indolence; because, the tenant being irresponsible, there is no legal guarantee for "keeping up" the farm, so that it soon sinks to decay and ruin; because it renders "wild-cat" farming possible, to the great injury of legitimate farming; and,

*Whereas*, Said statute was enacted at the request and for the benefit of the farmer, he, above all others, should be regarded and consulted in the matter of its repeal; and,

*Whereas*, It has been given so wide a scope as to actually endanger his existence; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By Snowdon Grange, of Montgomery County, that we call upon all the Patrons of the State, and farmers generally, to unite in an earnest effort to repeal said law; that condemnatory resolutions be adopted and published by all opposed to it; that newspaper articles be written against it and printed; that your legislators be informed of your opposition; that the subject of its repeal be agitated at all times; that petitions be circulated among all classes for names to be presented to the next session of the Legislature demanding its repeal.

If the sentiments expressed in this series of declarations, that both conceals and discloses the true purpose of the authors of them, are to prevail—and there is no question of the power of the Bourbons to accomplish their purpose—then to the robbery of the colored men of their political rights, four years ago and at the recent election, will be added subjugation to a new form of slavery. Free labor is to be proscribed in this State. "There shall be no small farmers," say the landed men, "to keep up the price of labor, foster independence, and make labor 'difficult to obtain and hard to control.'" Competition in the sale of provisions will be prevented, and the small farmer compelled to buy of his new master until he is so bound by indebtedness which he cannot avoid that he cannot stir. These would-be masters are full of high-sounding professions of concern for the "poor blacks," and readily prate about elevating the race and encouraging a "spirit of progress." To the black man the repeal of the "Crop Lien" law means the loss of home, of comfort, of personal liberty, of education for his children, and a gradual sinking back into servitude from which no proclamation can emancipate them. It would be impossible for him to pay taxes, and it would not be long before the white men, paying taxes out of the earnings of their serfs, would succeed in impressing the Legislature with the injustice and absurdity of using the taxes to educate the children of negroes who had been robbed of the opportunity to pay taxes.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30.—It is understood that the Hon. Daniel Barnard, of Franklin, is to preside at the Republican State Convention next week, and Col. John H. George, of Concord, at the Democratic State Convention the following week.

### THE LAWLESS OHIO MINERS.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 30.—Dispatches received at the Adjutant-General's office this afternoon from the commanding officer of the Sill Guards, now at Coalton, represent matters to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, and express the fear that an outbreak may make it necessary to use force to protect life and property. The officer calls for more ammunition, believing that his present supply would prove insufficient in case of trouble. At Corning, on the Ohio Central Railroad, where there has been considerable lawlessness, a large hotel was burned to the ground last night, but whether it was the work of the lawless element has not thus far been ascertained.

### LOCAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

ACTIVITY AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS—DOINGS OF THE VARIOUS CLUBS.

There were abundant signs of activity in the canvass at all of the Republican political head-quarters yesterday and last evening, and the reports received from the various counties and States show that the enthusiasm of the party and of the people is being fully awakened. Now that the midsummer season is about passed the real work of the campaign will open, and before the middle of September popular sentiment will have settled down firmly to the issues of the canvass. A large number of assignments for campaign speakers were made yesterday at the head-quarters of the National and State Republican Committees, and an immense quantity of campaign documents was dispatched to various sections. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, paid a visit to the State Committee rooms last evening, and had a long, friendly conversation with Gen. Arthur, the Republican candidate for Vice-President. The Campaign Committee of the Republican Central Campaign Club has perfected a plan for the systematic distribution in large numbers throughout this City of the club's campaign tract, entitled "Keep off the Rocks," being a reprint of an editorial article taken from THE TIMES of Aug. 22. The plan provides for its circulation first among the boatmen and 'longshoremen, and people doing business about the river and harbor. Next it will be distributed extensively among the manufactories, and lastly among the stores and larger wholesale houses and the banks and other moneyed institutions.

At a meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club of the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Election Districts of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, held last evening, at the corner of Van Cott and Graham avenues, the following permanent officers were elected: President—J. C. Wheeler; Vice-President—William H. George; Secretary—James D. Cochrane; Treasurer—Edward C. Smith; Executive Committee—Charles O'Donnell, George E. Devyr, F. E. Smith, Max Heyneman, W. Vale, C. D. Farrington, and Robert Dunlap. This club now numbers 58 members. Nearly 500 names are enrolled in the different Republican clubs of the ward. A Boys in Blue organization has been perfected, with the following officers: First Company—Captain—Clark D. Rhinehart; Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Downing; Second Company—Captain—Charles H. Osborne; Lieutenant—Jacob Bird; Battalion Officers—Commander—Lee Nutting; Quartermaster—Edward Creamer; Adjutant—H. C. Dunham; Color Sergeant—George Snow.

A very large meeting of German veterans, who fought in the war of the Union, mostly members of Koltes Post, G. A. R., was held in the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. Capt. Velfort was chosen President, and Capt. Thum, Secretary. Gen. Kryzanowski was the first speaker, and he was followed by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who delivered an eloquent and instructive address. His comparison of the position of the Democratic and Republican Parties on the Franco-German war was received with great applause. That war, he said, was commenced by France against Germany without cause and without provocation. One would think, said the speaker, that lovers of freedom all over the world would sympathize with Germany. The Democrats to a man sympathized with and encouraged France under Napoleon, while the Republicans were on the side of Germany. He asked the German Republican soldiers to remember that, as the Democratic Party was loyal to the institution of slavery in this country, so it stood by France under Napoleon, fighting for the perpetuation of his despotic dynasty. At the conclusion of Judge Dittenhoefer's speech many soldiers who were inclined to Hancock announced their intention of enrolling in the organization for Garfield. The meeting adjourned with cheers.

The Seventh Ward Garfield and Arthur Club, No. 496 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, will have a banner-raising to-morrow evening.

The Republicans of East Williamsburg, town of Newtown, Long Island, have organized a Garfield and Arthur campaign club. They have procured a fine banner, which will be flung to the breeze at a ratification meeting soon to be held.

Republicans of West Farms, Westchester County, will meet to-morrow evening, in Wray's building, to organize a Garfield and Arthur campaign club.

A Garfield and Arthur banner has been swung to the breeze at Suffern, N. Y. A large number of Democrats listened to the speech of Charles D. Baker, of Corning, with marked attention. In every respect the meeting was a grand success, and has greatly strengthened the Republican cause in Suffern.

A meeting of the Paulus Hook Republican Club of the First District, Jersey City, was held last evening, and it was decided to organize a battery, to be composed of members of the club, and to be attached to the Boys in Blue. *A meeting to elect officers of the battery will be held Monday evening.*

The Boys in Blue of Jersey City, of which Major-Gen. John Ramsey is President, will hold a grand ratification meeting in the Academy of Music this evening. Among the speakers will be Gen. Banks, the Hon. Frederick A. Potts, the Hon. George M. Robeson, Major L. K. Pangborn, and others. The Boys in Blue will turn out in full force.

The Grand Central Garfield and Arthur Club of Hudson County, having secured the Jersey City Opera-house for campaign head-quarters, will have a "house warming" to-morrow evening.

The Fourth Assembly District (Jersey City) Garfield and Arthur Club will meet to-morrow evening at Henkel's Pavilion, Palisade-avenue and Ferry-street.

The colored Republicans of the Fourth Ward of Newark organized a Garfield and Arthur Club last night.

The Republican State Committee held a meeting in Hotel Hudson, Jersey City, yesterday, and appointed a sub-committee, which will have immediate charge of the campaign. The committee are C. H. Sinnickson, First District; E. J. Anderson, Second District; Seth B. Ogden, Third District; Charles Place, Fourth District; S. A. Hobart, Fifth District; John D. Harrison, Sixth District; John J. Toffey, Seventh District.

### STATE MATTERS IN GERMANY.

SECESSIONS FROM THE LIBERAL PARTY—PROPOSED CREATION OF A KINGDOM IN ROUMANIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Twenty-eight members of the Reichstag and Landtag have published a declaration, announcing their secession from the National Liberal Party. They declare it to be their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, freedom of commerce, and reform of Imperial taxation by the abolition of oppressive indirect taxes. They also insist upon religious freedom being guaranteed by legislation.

Prince Bismarck went to Potsdam yesterday, and visited the Prince and Princess of Bulgaria, who returned the visit at Berlin to-day, remaining some time at the residence of the Chancellor.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Copenhagen dispatch says: "The Prussian Minister at Copenhagen has been summoned immediately to Berlin to confer personally with Prince Bismarck."

A Berlin dispatch says Baron Radowitz is expected in Berlin soon, to report on the state of affairs in France.

Another Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck and the Prince of Roumania have discussed the advisability of making Roumania a Kingdom. Germany favors this step.

### EFFECTS OF STORMY WEATHER.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Heavy rains have prevailed along the Hudson since noon yesterday, and farmers generally are much pleased, for all the streams had about dried up, and the scarcity of water was becoming serious. In the fruit districts everywhere the rain is acceptable. Grapes are being sent to market rapidly, in large quantities, and it looks as though the price will be forced down by means of a glutted market. Summer boarders have commenced leaving for their homes, especially those who have children who intend to commence the school year.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 30.—The cold north-east storm has caused an evacuation of Long Branch to-day. Twenty-nine trains of 10 cars each, averaging 70 passengers to each car, left Long Branch before 5 P. M. The greatest exodus was from Ocean Grove. The storm was so severe that the trips of the pier boats were abandoned. On account of the high sea the bathing-houses at the Howland, Atlantic, and United States Hotels were removed to the bluff above the beach. Most of the hotels have posted notices of closing this week.

### THE BURNED WESTERN STEAMER.

EIGHT PERSONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST BY THE DISASTER.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—There is little news from the wreck of the Marine City. The steamer has floated ashore, but is burned to the water's edge. The latest statements are that the steamer's books and papers were lost, so that the work of ascertaining just who were lost, and how many, will be attended with much difficulty. It is estimated that there were 120 passengers and a crew of 35 on board. About 130 are reported to have been saved; the remainder, it is feared, are lost. Three bodies have been recovered but have not yet been identified. The proximity of the steamer to the life-saving station at Sturgeon Point, the near neighborhood of the tug Vulcan and the fishing-tug Grayling, the coolness of Capt. Comer and the crew of the burned steamer, and the fact that it was day-light at the time of the disaster, all aided in rendering the loss of life comparatively small. Capt. Comer, of the burned steamer, telegraphs that, as near as he can ascertain, six passengers and two of the crew were lost. The names of the latter are Richard Schultz and James Cook. The names of missing passengers are yet unknown, except that of the man washed ashore at Sturgeon Point, with a cuff button marked Watson. There is little doubt this is Martin T. Watson, druggist, of this city, a young man who came here from Thetford, Ontario, two years ago. The crew and 50 rescued passengers are on their way down by steamer Metropolis to Bay City, and will reach this city to-morrow forenoon.

### NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $735,400 25, and from Customs, $816,539 58.

Ebenezer H. Disbrow has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of New-York, and H. F. Griscom Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee.

The Treasury Department has directed that $20,000,000 in gold coin in the New-York Sub-Treasury be placed to the credit of the Superintendent of the Assay Office in that City. This coin is to pay for foreign bullion as it arrives. After the bullion is assayed, the Superintendent of the Assay Office checks against the gold coin to his credit in the Sub-Treasury to the amount of the assay. It is officially estimated that about $4,000,000 of foreign gold will arrive at New-York each week until the 1st of November next.

An appeal has been filed in the District Supreme Court by ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of Ashville, N. C., against the decision of the Commissioner of Patents refusing him a patent for an improvement in electric lights. The device sought to be patented is a sphere of zirconia combined with aluminium, magnesia, lime, or silica, and glazed with pure zirconia. This is sustained by two platinous wires, and gives light by its resistance to the electric fluid and consequent incandescence, it being infusible and incombustible. The reasons of the examiners at the Patent Office for refusing the patent were that the claim conflicts with a patent issued to T. A. Edison, Sept. 16, 1879, for light from incandescent zirconia, and another to a man named Jenkins, March 4, 1879, for platinous supports, &c. The case has been placed on the calendar for the September term of the court.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular explaining that the rule of practice in his office requires all parties, residents and non-residents, to serve upon the opposite party a copy of appeal, specifications of errors, and an abstract of his argument. The Commissioner decides that a failure to comply with the requirements will be deemed an abandonment of the case; that when an appellant fails to comply he will be deemed to have abandoned his appeal, and when an appellee fails to comply it will be considered that he does not contest the appeal. The printed rule which this circular interprets and explains has not heretofore been understood or complied with by all parties, and it is proposed to enforce the rule rigidly hereafter, in accordance with the interpretation and decision of the Commissioner.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander John W. Philip has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island for duty in the preparation of the Ranger; Chief-Engineer Robert L. Harris has been detached from duty in charge of stores at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to experimental duty at that yard; Chief-Engineer Philip Inch is detached from experimental duty at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to duty in charge of stores.

The United States steamer Trenton, the flagship of Rear Admiral Howell, commanding the European station, and the Quinnebaug were at Southampton, England, on the 16th inst. The Kearsarge arrived at Portsmouth, Va., last evening. The Tallapoosa arrived at the Washington Navy-yard yesterday morning. The Alliance arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning from Halifax.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 30.—The United States steamer Powhatan arrived here to-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The Board of Officers, at the head of which is Commodore Creighton, met at the torpedo station this morning to witness the annual torpedo experiments and to conduct the examination of officers who have been under instructions at that place since June 1. The Commodore was honored with the customary salute of torpedoes which were floated in the harbor and fired from the shore by electricity.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 30.—The Portsmouth sailed from the Navy-yard this afternoon, for Newport. The sanitary condition of the vessel has been greatly improved since her arrival here, and no cases of sickness are now on board.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The United States steam frigate Wyoming arrived at Leghorn on the 27th inst.

### CHIEF OURAY'S DEATH.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Aug. 28.—A grand council assembled here to-day to decide upon Chief Ouray's successor. Chief Saporonari will undoubtedly be the man. He had charge of the affairs last Winter during Ouray's absence in Washington, and showed much executive ability. Neither he nor any man in the nation, however, is the equal of the late chief. The commission has accomplished nothing since Ouray was first taken sick. Ignacio, of the Southern Utes, is bitterly opposing the treaty. The time in which the treaty must be ratified expires on Oct. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following telegram was received this afternoon by Acting Secretary of the Interior Bell:

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, Col., Aug. 24.
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington:*

Ouray died this morning. The commission fear this may embarrass them in their work. Had a full council yesterday, but no Indians signed the ratification. Ignacio and other chiefs oppose it. GEORGE A. MONEYPENNY,
Chairman Ute Commission.

### THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—By an order granted by Justice Westbrook, on Saturday, William F. Russell, Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of New-York, has been authorized to commence proceedings for the foreclosure of a mortgage given on property belonging to the heirs of Paul N. Spofford, of New-York. The mortgage in question is for $87,500. There are also three other mortgages on the same property, one held by the Tileston estate for $87,-500, and one to Elias Ponnert for $52,500, and one to John M. Burke for $35,000, making a total of mortgages on the property of $262,500.

### MR. M'LEAN MUCH BETTER.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 30.—Mr. Washington McLean's condition has greatly improved since yesterday. For the first time since his illness he ate heartily of nourishing food to-day. His condition this evening showed such a marked improvement that his family physician, Dr. Bartholow, returned home, leaving Dr. Hunter, of New-York, in charge.

## ORANGE AGAINST GREEN

### THE CATHOLICS AND ORANGEMEN IN IRELAND.

THE RIOTING AT DUNGANNON—SEVERAL MEN KILLED BY THE POLICE FIRING ON THE CROWD—A CHURCH SWEPT AWAY BY A FLOOD.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Of all places in Ireland nowhere is there to be found such lively politics and polemics as in the northern Provinces. Orange and Green have their annual days for turning out and having a good time of it after their peculiar tastes. Some humdrum people wouldn't care to be in the north of Ireland on these dashing days in July and August, when William III. and the Pope are alternately honored with monster processions, the demonstration invariably winding up with a fierce street fight on a large scale. There are always three parties to these fights—the Roman Catholic or Nationalist party, the Orange party, and the Police. The Police have a hot time of it; they have got to fight the other two parties. The 12th of July is, of course, the Orangemen's gala day. The celebration of the last 12th was a tame affair. To be sure, there was a grand procession and there was a special sermon in Derry Cathedral, but there was no fight. This was like the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince omitted. It was not the fault of the Orangemen that the demonstration lacked its most spirited feature. It takes two parties to make a fight. The Orangemen were alone in their glory; they had the field all to themselves, and they flaunted and flourished through it without getting an opportunity of shooting a single Papist, in honor of the "pious, glorious, and immortal memory." Yesterday was the Roman Catholics' day for demonstrating for faith and fatherland. "Lady Day," 15th of August, falling this year on a Sunday, the turn-out came off on the following day. It was a big thing, and, thanks to the Orangemen, it wasn't permitted to pass (as their Boyne Water glorification did) without the crowning feature of a fight.

For that matter, there were innumerable fights all over the Province of Ulster, but the big battle with real bloodshed and killing in it came off at Dungannon. The sentiments expressed by this demonstration were varied, judging by the designs on the green banners that were borne in them. There were portraits of the Pope and Parnell, Father Tom Burke and Brian Born, Isaac Butt and St. Patrick, St. Bridget and Dan O'Connell, and the "Manchester Martyrs," and other eminent persons, ancient and modern. It was not possible for any Orangeman to have a soul so dead as not to flare up at some one of the personages who were flourished in this panorama of saints, warriors, and patriots. Orange human nature couldn't stand it. Accordingly, the Orangemen turned out in great numbers, and in the most spirited manner supplied ample materials for a fight. They not only flaunted orange colors and waved orange banners, but they filled the upper air with their favorite color. This they accomplished by sending up flights of pigeons with King William's colors streaming, yards long, from their tails. The Roman Catholic party, of course, could see nothing in it but insult to faith and fatherland, and so those who had pistols with them, and they were not few, popped at the poor pigeons with the extemporized orange tails. But in Dungannon the objects popped at were not pigeons, but Papists. The Police did the popping, and with fatal effect in some instances.

It happened in the usual way on such occasions. History repeats itself nowhere so frequently and faithfully as in the north of Ireland. Orange and Green, according to ancient custom, sought to get at each other's throats; the Police sought to keep them assunder; and the proverbial bloody nose of him who in a quarrel interposes was the portion of the peace-preservers. It was made so very hot for these unlucky officers by both Orange and Green, who stoned them mercilessly, that after several ineffectual charges at the point of the bayonet the Riot act was read, and the Police poured a volley of duck-shot into a dense crowd of the Catholic party. One man went down never to rise again; others were carried off the field mortally wounded, and the list of the injured, more or less seriously, is a long one.

When the struggle is over—it usually lasts a week—the inquests will be held; the dead will be buried, so will the hatchet; and peace will reign once more in Ulster, until July and August come round again, when, with a certainty so unfailing that it might be set down in the almanacs as a fixed event, the whole Province will blaze up anew, with all the fierce and fatal features of to-day.

Perhaps the most extraordinary catastrophe recorded as having been caused by water is that which occurred on Sunday last at a wild, romantic spot in the North-western Highlands called Gweedore. The primitive little chapel of the place is built in a rocky gorge over a rivulet. It was full of people during service on last Sunday, when suddenly the building was engulfed and flooded to the depth of 12 feet. The explanation of the phenomenon given is that a huge water-spout, heralded by thunder and lightning, fell in the vicinity of the church, a portion of it striking the roof, utterly demolishing it. The scene in the chapel is said to have been indescribable. A number of people, who were kneeling at the time, were crushed by the weight of the immense column of water which broke on the building. Some were killed or drowned, and it is supposed that several bodies have been carried out to sea. The clergyman who was celebrating mass at the time escaped by jumping on a kneeling chair, from that to the reredos, and then to a window-sill. After the column of water had descended through the roof, the little rivulet on which the church is partly built was suddenly transformed into a torrent, and its raging waters plunged wildly through the building, completing its work of destruction and death. The flood did not subside for an hour.

### GEN. GRANT'S MINING POSITION.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 30.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* says: "Gen. Grant says he has positively refused the Presidency of La Vega Mining Company, which was recently offered him."

### WYOMING'S GROWING POPULATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 30.—The completed census returns for Wyoming Territory show a total population of 21,900. The population by the census of 1870 was 9,276.

### TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—Mary Lou Campbell, the victim of a mock marriage, which caused her ruin, committed suicide here to-day by taking 20 grains of morphine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—J. S. Morgan, of J. S. Morgan & Co., job printers, of Cincinnati, arrived here this morning. He dined at his hotel with a friend, then called at St. Clair-place on Mrs. Luehrs, who holds his note for $2,000. After an interview with her in the presence of the wife of the proprietor of the place, Morgan said to Mrs. Luehrs that she had better send her note to Cincinnati, as a meeting of his creditors would be held there to-morrow, saying which he arose from his seat, walked to the other side of the room, and without warning drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, inflicting a wound which ended fatally a few hours later.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Graham to the *News* says: "Miss Ella Price committed suicide to-day by taking arsenic. The cause was disappointment in love."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Rev. B. M. De Hughes, a Methodist minister, of Cinnaminson, N. J., and publisher of the *Christian Herald* at that place, jumped from a ferry-boat while crossing from Camden to Philadelphia about 12 o'clock to-night, and was drowned. He left a pocket-book, in which was a letter addressed to G. B. Lloyd, of Cinnaminson.

### THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Last night, in consequence of a misplaced switch, a pony engine and the engine of a freight train came in collision at Centre-street in this city. John King, the engineer of the pony engine, was thrown off or jumped from the engine, and was killed. His body was cut in two and shockingly mangled. Three other train men were injured, but not dangerously.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—As Thomas Scott and Mrs. Hefner were walking on the railroad track near Mount Carbon this afternoon, they were struck by the fast express train and both were killed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—The bodies of Mary Boyle and Nelly Hulbut, who were drowned in the lake yesterday afternoon, have not been recovered. A young brother of Mary Boyle, 5 years old, who was of the party, was saved by his clinging to the upturned boat. It is supposed that the occupants were romping in the boat and capsized it, as the lake was perfectly calm.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Daniel H. Baldwin, Jr., of New-York, was drowned in a stream near the Grant House, Catskill, Saturday evening. He was 16 years old.

COOK'S STATION, N. J., Aug. 30.—Jasper Thomas, a lawyer of Washington, who was on a visit here with his family, was thrown from a carriage while riding out with his wife and two daughters to-day, and was instantly killed, his neck being broken. It is supposed he was taken with a fit.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—Willy Emmons, 8 years of age, son of John Emmons, was playing this morning with some other children in Venebil's marble-yard, in Upper Long Branch Village, when a tombstone fell over and instantly killed him.

### THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

IRVING HALL INVITES TAMMANY TO A CONFERENCE.

According to the expressions used by the Democratic politicians of both factions yesterday, there is a prospect of a union in the Assembly and Congressional districts. These expressions are, perhaps, outbursts of enthusiasm more for the national ticket than for local peace and harmony. In Irving Hall yesterday afternoon ex-County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson presided at a special meeting of Democrats who have hitherto been strongly opposed to the supporters of Tammany Hall. "Tim" Shea was Secretary. Some time ago the Irving Hall people appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee representing Tammany Hall. Then the Irving Hall committee selected a sub-committee which drafted the following communication:

IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1880.
*The Hon. Henry D. Purroy, Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall:*

SIR: We beg leave to inform you that the following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of the City and County of New-York:

*Whereas*, The Democratic State Central Committee has adopted the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That, with a view of preserving a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, it is the sense of this committee that the differences, if any, existing in local affairs between the Democrats of this State who support Hancock and English should not be allowed to jeopardize the election of Democratic Congressmen and Democratic members of Assembly, but that on these offices especially all Democrats and Democratic organizations should unite in the interest of the Democracy of the Nation—

Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, with a view of complying with the spirit of the resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, a committee of one from each Assembly district be appointed to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to carry out the recommendation of the State Central Committee, and report back to this Executive Committee.

In accordance with said resolution a committee was duly appointed. This day the following sub-committee was selected to confer with a similar committee from your organization: John McKeon, Emanuel B. Hart, Hubert O. Thompson, Tim Shea, Peter Bowe, William A. Butler, Michael Norton, William P. Mitchell, Thomas Costigan, Maurice J. Power, and James J. Mooney.

This sub-committee has adjourned to meet at the Westminster Hotel on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., when they will be pleased to hear from your committee.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Chairman.
TIM SHEA, Secretary.

Messrs. Hubert O. Thompson, A. V. Davidson, and Emanuel B. Hart were appointed a committee to present this letter. The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall was in session, and when this fact was communicated to the Irving Hall people, Messrs. Thompson, Hart, and Davidson proceeded post-haste to the Fourteenth-street Wigwam. Old George Coffin, the janitor, slumbered in his chair at the head of the stairs leading to the subterranean abode of the Committee on Organization, and when he was awakened by a gentle tap on the shoulder he wondered whether it was a vision or an actual reality that met his gaze. He rubbed his eyes, and seemed at length to realize that he recognized the proud form of Hubert O. Thompson in the flesh. He was requested to notify Mr. Purroy of this fact. Mr. Purroy ascended the staircase, and cordially greeted Messrs. Thompson, Davidson, and Hart. They presented the letter, which Mr. Purroy read with evident pleasure. He conveyed it to Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy, who was presiding at the committee meeting. The letter was read amid cheers, and a motion was made to appoint a committee to confer with the Irving Hall committee in the Westminster Hotel to-morrow. The motion was adopted, and Justice Duffy will select the committee to-day. He said he had no doubt that there would be a union upon Assembly and Congressional nominations. Mr. Hubert O. Thompson said to THE TIMES'S reporter he was satisfied at last that there will be a solid Democratic union in every district, and last night there was much enthusiasm displayed in the Democratic head-quarters.

### THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—1 A. M.—For New-England, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or falling, followed by higher temperature, variable winds, shifting to southerly, partly cloudy weather.

*For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or lower, followed by higher, temperature, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains in eastern portion.*

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

*For the East Gulf States, falling, followed by* rising, barometer, northerly, veering to easterly, winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the West Gulf States, lower barometer, stationary temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, easterly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising, preceded by falling, barometer in first district, southerly, veering to westerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in northern portion, rising, followed by stationary or lower, temperature.

For the middle Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the North Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The Ohio and Mississippi will continue stationary or slowly rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Eads, Mobile, Pensacola, New-Orleans, Cedar Keys, Key West, Jacksonville, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

During a thunder-storm on Saturday night, the farm buildings at Lunenburg, Vt., owned by Hubbard Hastings, of Lyndonville, Vt., and occupied by Elmore H. Derby, were struck by lightning, and burned, together with a crop of hay and grain just harvested. The loss is $6,000, partially insured in the St. Johnsbury agency. During the same storm the house of Arthur Whiting was also burned. The loss is $500; insured.

About 11:30 o'clock last night the building occupied by the *Evening Telegraph*, in Pittsburg, which was partially burned last Wednesday, was discovered to be again on fire. The flames, however, were extinguished before any great damage resulted. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

The tug Reindeer, owned by John Wilson, of Quebec, was burned yesterday at the Commissioners' wharf. The loss is $10,000; insured for $4,000 each in the Citizens' and the British-America Insurance Companies.

### DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British bark Lois, Capt. Raymond, from Philadelphia, July 20, for Hull, has arrived at Falmouth. She has been slightly damaged in collision.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—John O'Hern and John Booth, two of the crew of the schooner Camilla, of Provincetown, who were lost in a fog on Grand Bank on Aug. 12, were picked up by the schooner Eldorado, of Boston, and carried to Mount Desert, from which place they came by steamer.

The steamer Zuppicio has put back to Gibraltar with her high-pressure piston broken.

### NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—A Port Townsend dispatch says: "The barkentine Malay has arrived from Alaska, having left Ounalaska on Aug. 12. She reports no further tidings from the cutter Corwin, the Jeannette, or the missing whalers. Advices from the schooner Yukon, which left Ounalaska for the Arctic on Aug. 3, are to the effect that all were well, and that the surveying party under Prof. Dale was having a remarkably successful season."

### EX-GOV. M'CLELLAND DEAD.

Ex-Gov. Robert McClelland died in Detroit at 10 o'clock last evening, having never recovered consciousness since Saturday afternoon. Mr. McClelland was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Franklin County in 1807. He was graduated at Dickinson College, and afterward practiced law for about a year in Pittsburg. He removed to Michigan in 1833, and established himself in Monroe. His political life began in the Michigan Legislature, of which body he was a member several years. He represented the State in Congress from 1843 to 1849. He was Governor of Michigan in 1852 and 1853. President Pierce, in 1853, appointed him Secretary of the Interior Department. This position he held until 1857. After retiring from office, he settled in Detroit, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the New-York Convention of 1868.

### COLORED EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE VIRGINIA NORMAL INSTITUTE—AN INTERESTING AND PRACTICAL WORK.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 30.—The first annual session of the Colored Normal Institute of Virginia, which closed in this city last Thursday, marks an important epoch in the history of the colored race in this region, and disclosed a highly encouraging state of progress and improvement with reference to the great interest of education. It is little known that as many as 300 colored men and women are employed, either regularly or as substitutes, as teachers in the public schools of the State, and though many of these are graduates of the higher schools of the system, they have necessarily lacked many of the equipments of the thorough and trained instructor. The Normal Institute was designed to remedy, so far as might be, these inevitable deficiencies, and the praise of its suggestion, and of the incipient measures which led to its success, belongs to the late Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, Superintendent of the Peabody educational fund, than whom no man took a heartier or more practical concern in the cause of colored elevation by means of mental and moral enlightenment. The State Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. Ruffner, has also lent every encouragement and aid in his power to the movement, which have been supplemented by the sympathy of the local school authorities. The result of these helps, and of the faithful diligence and cultivated capacity of the teachers themselves and of their teachers, has been a success of the most surprising and gratifying nature.

The Principal of the institute, as already communicated to THE TIMES, was Prof. H. P. Montgomery, of Washington, D. C. He was assisted during the arduous labors of the session of six weeks of hot Summer weather by his wife and brother. The musical course of instruction was under the charge of Prof. Grant, of Washington. All of these are colored, but the conduct of the institute could not have been intrusted to better heads. The lectures were largely, of course, on technical modes of teaching, on the organization of schools, on the grading of classes, often embracing niceties of distinction and novelties of method almost trivial in the estimation of the old-fashioned student, but doubtless valuable in their adaptation to the system of teaching on the extended scale of the public school. Whatever the merits of these new modes and refinements, it was made clear that the colored brother and sister were as quick to master them and as fluent to magnify them as any white "educator." Phonetic spelling formed a large part of each day's exercises, and developed on the part of the teachers a quick sense of the discriminations of sound, which constitutes a large element of musical education. But these are casual and immaterial features of the session and its labors. Great as were the professional advantages gained by the 300 teachers, male and female, in attendance, the moral profit was even more distinct and enduring. The teachers gained from the contact with each other, and the encouragement of outside friends and well-wishers of their cause, a degree of honest pride in their labor, of personal self-respect, and a sense of organization and mutual dependence, which will sustain them in every trial through which the future may conduct them. It is proper to recognize the cordial encouragement extended the institute and its members by the community, or many of the leading citizens. Many prominent friends of the cause of popular education came also from a distance to advise, address, and stimulate them in the good work undertaken by them. Among these may be named Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education; Prof. A. M. Newell, Superintendent of Public Schools for Maryland; Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, associate editor of the *Journal of Education*, and Dr. William H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Schools for Virginia. Addresses on subjects connected with the purposes of the session were delivered, during its continuance, by the following citizens: Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. C. T. Smith, State Senator from Nelson and Amherst; the Hon. C. W. Bolton, the Rev. Dr. L. D. Bates, Dr. Benjamin Blackford, and Capt. C. W. Blackford, F. P. Brent, E. C. Glass, City Superintendent of Schools, and Profs. Wyatt, McKeen, and Yoder, of the local staff, were specially interested in the sessions, attended them daily, and delivered practical addresses of great value to the student teachers.

Such an event will bear fruit of great value in the future. Its occurrence ought to be of interest to every friend of education, and to every well-wisher of the colored race. It has emphasized the credit which justly belongs to its members for the struggles in which they have persisted, against all disadvantages and many obstacles and obstructions, to elevate their social condition, and to educate themselves for the duties of life. The progress made in this laudable line of self-improvement and advancement has surprised the colored people themselves in its aggregated display, and has caused great astonishment to those who believed that the negro was still, like Sampson, "Blind and at Gaza, in the mill with slaves." The survey of the situation is generally gratifying, and is fraught with the promise of still larger results in the near future.

### CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department reports the arrest of Alexander Sweeney, Mary Sweeney, and Michael Cullen, in San Francisco, on Saturday last, for manufacturing and passing counterfeit standard silver dollars.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 30.—A serious row occurred last evening among the passengers on an excursion train on the Delaware Railroad, near Middletown, during which a man, whose name could not be ascertained, shot two other men, leaped from the train while it was in rapid motion, and escaped. The injured men are not fatally hurt.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 30.—At a picnic Saturday at Shannandale, Chariton County, two negroes had a quarrel, and one shot the other dead. Soon afterward Patrick O'Brien, a constable, attempted to arrest the murderer, but he resisted, and swore that no man could arrest him or take his pistol from him, whereupon O'Brien killed him with a shot-gun.

NEWCASTLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Constable Cochran arrested two men on Saturday who had been fighting at a picnic. He was followed to the Justice's office by a man named Allen Thompson, who threatened to kill him. Upon reaching the Justice's office, Thompson drew his revolver, whereupon Cochran fired and killed Thompson instantly. Cochran gave himself up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—About 11 o'clock last night a young man named Robert Barton fatally stabbed George Larkin, 22 years old. Barton and a companion had been walking with two girls, and on leaving them were joined by Larkin and two other young men. Larkin made a remark reflecting on the character of the girls, which Barton resented, and on its being repeated he drew a knife and plunged it into Larkin's left breast, causing death in 25 minutes.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—James Bennett, of Troy, N. Y., fireman of an engine on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, was shot and killed this evening at San Antonio Station by a party of drunken men while Bennett was standing in the cab. Capt. Spoon, James Catson, and James Nichols were arrested and are now in jail at Conejos. The railroad men have organized for protection, and lynching is feared.

A special to the *Tribune* says John Mullins, of Silver, married the daughter of Moccasin Bill last Wednesday, and was shot at from a bush and instantly killed yesterday. There is no clue to the murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The hearing in the case of William Kennedy, head book-keeper of the dry goods establishment of Jonathan Posey, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of defrauding his employer of about $20,000, has been postponed until Wednesday to allow time for a careful examination of his accounts.

CLIFTON, Ontario, Aug. 30.—Several men of No. 3 Company of the Forty-fourth Battalion of Volunteers, at present in camp here, mutinied to-day, giving as the reason the smallness of the pay received. The ringleaders, Corps. Flummerfelt and McCloy, were arrested, and the others were allowed to return to their quarters.

### THE AUBURN FIREMAN'S DEATH.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—"Who killed the Chief-Engineer of our Fire Department?" was the subject of the Rev. J. F. Clymer's sermon, delivered at the Methodist church here yesterday to a large congregation. He charged Chief Morris with moderate drinking from boyhood up, and said that his suddenly "swearing off" for a week before his suicide unnerved him. He accused the saloon-keepers and the Excise Board of killing Mr. Morris. Firemen and others are very indignant, and the sermon has created a wide-spread sensation.

### THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | [illegible] | Mono | [illegible] |
| Alta | [illegible] | Noonday | [illegible] |
| Belcher | [illegible] | Northern Belle | 12[illegible] |
| Belvidere | [illegible] | Ophir | [illegible] |
| Best and Belcher | 10[illegible] | Oro | [illegible] |
| Bodie | 5 | Overman | [illegible] |
| Bullion | [illegible] | Potosi | [illegible] |
| California | [illegible] | Savage | [illegible] |
| Choller | [illegible] | Sierra Nevada | 11[illegible] |
| Consolidated Virginia | [illegible] | Tip Top | [illegible] |
| Crown Point | [illegible] | Union Consolidated | 23[illegible] |
| Exchequer | [illegible] | Wales | [illegible] |
| Gould and Curry | [illegible] | Yellow Jacket | [illegible] |
| Grand Prize | [illegible] | Goodshaw | [illegible] |
| Hale and Norcross | [illegible] | Jupiter | [illegible] |
| Mammoth | [illegible] | Dudley | [illegible] |
| Mahattan | [illegible] | East Noonday | [illegible] |
| Mexican | 11 | | |

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The Ohio State Fair commenced its Thirty-first annual exhibition to-day with a large number of entries in each department. The display of machinery is large, and the show of cattle is larger than in any former exhibition. The show of horses, notably in the speed class, is also larger than usual.

# ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

## A STRONG SPEECH BY MR. SHERMAN AT CINCINNATI.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING—THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS CAUSES DISCUSSED—EFFICIENCY AND HONESTY OF THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION—TRIBUTES TO GEN. GARFIELD AND GEN. ARTHUR.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Republican meeting at Pike's Opera-house to-night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Cincinnati. Long before the arrival of the speakers every seat in the house was filled, and the aisles and lobbies were crowded. The hall, which is next to the Music Hall, the largest in the city, was profusely decorated with flags and patriotic emblems. The audience, which was composed mainly of intelligent business men, with a considerable admixture of ladies, was attentive and respectful till the last word was uttered. Gen. A. T. Goshorn presided, and introduced Secretary Sherman, whose speech commanded the closest attention throughout, and was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic outbursts of applause. An episode that occurred during the delivery of the speech caused a commotion in the hall. A man arose in one of the galleries and asked if he might question the speaker on one point, saying if the answer was satisfactory he would vote the Republican ticket. He wanted to know how Sherman could support for Vice-President the man whom he had removed from office for cause. Mr. Sherman's reply was prompt. Mr. Arthur, he said, did not meet the views of the Administration in his manner of conducting certain branches of the Custom-house business, and it was thought best that a change should be made; but there never was a question raised as to Arthur's personal character for honesty and worth, and he would a thousand times rather vote for him than for the man whom the Democrats had put up for his opponent. The audience applauded and the Secretary proceeded with his speech. When he was through the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and Oliver P. Root, of Newport, Ky., were introduced, and made speeches which stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

While the meeting inside the Opera-house was in progress, there were 2,000 or 3,000 people outside who could not gain admission. These were addressed from the Custom-house steps by Mr. Butterworth, Auditor Cappeller, and other local speakers. The Republicans are surprised and gratified at the spirit of enthusiasm shown in both meetings.

### MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democratic Party desires to make a change in the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, and appeals to the American people to bring about such a change this Fall. The Republican Party, recognizing the right of that party to make the appeal, will hear patiently and kindly all it has to say, and no word of insult, no act of violence will be offered by any Republican in any part of the United States to deter the Democrats from the exercise of their right freely to discuss in their own way their political convictions and opinions. We Republicans only regret that this privilege cannot be exercised by us also. * * * The Democratic Party desired a change in 1864, when, in the midst of war, the magnitude of which even now, in the distance, staggers us with amazement, it met in National Convention and resolved that the war was a failure, and demanded peace on any terms. That was when Grant was in the Wilderness, and Sherman was on the road to Atlanta, when our notes on demand were worth only 40 cents on the dollar, and when it seemed almost as if Providence had deserted us. If its desire for a change had then been gratified we would have now no united country to boast of, no land to love. The American people, though weeping over their lost ones and feeling heavily the burdens of war, said there should be no change, and there was none; Abraham Lincoln was elected again. The Democratic Party desired a change in 1868. It was encouraged by the defection of Andrew Johnson and by many divisions in the Republican Party. The rebels had been restored to their lost citizenship, and had already organized a system of terror in several of the Southern States. Tweed was in the ascendency in New-York with his gigantic frauds; he plundered the City, filled the cravings of the army of his dependents with the plunder of rich contracts, issued tens of thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers, stuffed the ballot-boxes, and thus reversed the vote of the Empire State. Yet, after all, the American people decided that there should be no change; that the Republican Party which saved the country, should still be trusted with its administration; and Grant, the great soldier of the war, was made President. So, again, the Democratic Party desired a change in 1876. It had previously organized the solid South, according to the Mississippi plan, with terror and violence. It fondly thought it had made good a fulcrum of 138 Electors from States lately in rebellion, and had carefully laid plans to secure enough more to make the election sure. Tilden, who, as Governor of New-York, had become popular with the business men of that State by his aid in the overthrow of Tweed and by his opposition to corrupt canal rings, was nominated for President. He had a barrelful of money, which was spent without stint, and thus introduced for the first time in American politics the most shameless corruption in a Presidential election. But more than all, the country was suffering under great financial distress. The wave of misfortune, which came in 1873 to the whole commercial world, had scattered its wrecks over our great cities. Every man who had capital to lose, or debts to pay, or wanted labor or bread, felt discontent for evils that he could not explain. It was natural, but not just, that many of these clamored for a change, who had no sympathy with the principles of the Democratic Party; but still the fraud and intimidation attempted in three of the States failed in its object, and the Republican Party in the Northern States stood by its principles, and Hayes was elected.

RESUMPTION.

When President Hayes was inaugurated, the Resumption act of 1875 was an unexecuted mandate of the Republican Party. It had been voted for only by Republicans, and had from its introduction been assailed, resisted, and ridiculed by the Democratic Party. Many honest, sincere men of both parties, who really wished resumption, believed it impracticable for years to come. But there was the law. I had aided in its passage, and I believed in it, and I was charged with its execution. I was supported by the full faith of the President. Gold was at a premium of nearly 6 per cent. The national revenues had been greatly impaired as the result of the panic, so that there was, in fact, no surplus revenue to aid in the work of resumption. The only means left was to increase the volume of coin before the day of resumption by the sale of bonds, to do the utmost to strengthen the public credit, and to produce confidence in the ability to resume. This was done in the 22 months that followed the inauguration of President Hayes, and at the end of that period the credit of the country had been greatly advanced; surplus coin had been accumulated to the amount of $130,000,000, and the public mind, relieved from imaginary terrors, had become not only reconciled to resumption, but was anxiously and hopefully awaiting the event. During all this time the Democratic Party exerted itself in active resistance to the successful execution of this law. They sought to repeal it; they sought by investigations through committees of Congress to discredit all the proceedings had under it; and it was boastfully said that thousands of dollars would be given to stand on the right of the line at the public Treasury on the day of resumption. The examinations made of myself alone by committees of Congress upon this subject amounted to over 300 printed pages; and the speeches that were made against what they denounced as a crazy, impracticable scheme, would fill volumes. Your ears were familiar with their vilification and denunciation of the Resumption act; but still, thanks to the Republican Party, resumption came, and came so certainly and so securely that at this day specie payments are more complete, in the true sense of the term, than ever before in this country, and as complete as in any country in the world. There is no longer any depreciation of the notes of the United States, and not only in this country, but in all foreign countries, they are received at par with gold.

The Democratic Party, convicted of false prophecy, could only shout out that it was Providence that did it; that the good crops, which came six months after resumption was a complete success, did it; and some of them had the audacity to say that the way to resumption was prepared by the economies enforced by a Democratic House of Representatives, which, as I will show you hereafter, instead of reducing the expenses, actually increased them largely in all branches of the public service subject to annual appropriations. One thing is certain, that if its desire for a change had been gratified four years ago by the American people, the Resumption act would not have been enforced, resumption would not have come, and the general joy which gladdens the homes of millions of laboring people would still be repressed by the curse of irredeemable paper money. Resumption, then, with all the good that has accompanied and followed it, is the direct result of the wisdom of your choice in the election of a Republican President four years ago.

REFUNDING.

When President Hayes was inaugurated, there was upon the statute-book the Refunding act of 1870. It was adopted by the Republican Party as part of the policy for the gradual reduction of the burden of the public debt. It had been partially executed by the sale of 5 per cent. bonds; and when President Hayes was inaugurated we were selling 4½ per cent. bonds at par, slowly and with difficulty. It then became my duty to continue the refunding, and, taking a hopeful view of the future of the country—its power, its wealth and greatness—I determined to withdraw from the market the 4½ per cent. bonds, and sell the 4 per cents at par. This was believed at the time to be a doubtful experiment, but being firmly supported by President Hayes, the Treasury Department undertook the task. A sale of every such bond was a saving of one-third of the interest on that portion of the debt; for every dollar realized was applied to the payment of an equal amount of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. Bankers shrank from taking such a bond; but on an appeal to the American people, through popular subscription, within 60 days after they were thus offered, $75,000,000 of these bonds were taken and were absorbed, mostly in small sums, all over the United States. Thus, the success of the loan was established.

Frequently, however, as the opposition of the Democratic Party to resumption was developed, and at times appeared to be successful, credit would become impaired, confidence would be destroyed, and the sale of these bonds would fall off. But as events resulted, and the Democrats failed to secure the repeal of the Resumption act, the bonds sold again, but in comparatively less sums. The credit of the Government advanced precisely as resumption approached success; and within 100 days after resumption there were sold $510,547,300 of 4 per cent. bonds, thus completing the work of refunding, as far as the law allowed it to be done, by the redemption of all the bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest that were then redeemable. The result of this Republican policy was a saving to the people of the United States of $14,290,453 50 interest per year.

But this was not the only benefit derived by our people from refunding operations. The rate of interest became permanently reduced on all investments throughout the country. Low interest is the chief factor in our prosperity. It became possible for manufacturers and trades-people to borrow money, so as to conduct their business profitably. This low rate of interest produced a demand for new investments and new enterprises were started into life. Thus, by the policy of the Resumption and Refunding acts, the way was paved for the present era of prosperity, and the whole of this was the work of the Republican Party.

HONEST PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Again, the policy of the Republican Party has always been the honest and faithful observance of public obligations. From the time the public debt was created as the result of the war, until this hour, they have sought to adopt a policy which would secure its slow, but sure and steady, payment, according to the letter and spirit of the public obligations. No thought of repudiation, wholly or in part, has ever entered into the Republican policy. The gradual payment of the debt, and the reduction of the rate of interest, have been kindred measures of the same policy, which have been pursued without shadow of turning. The principal of the debt had attained its maximum Aug. 31, 1865, when it reached $2,756,431,571 43. It has been gradually paid off with the surplus revenue, so that, on the 1st day of July of this year, it was $1,919,326,747 75. The principal of the debt has been reduced $837,104,823 68, but the interest has been reduced in far greater proportion. In 1865 the interest-bearing debt was $2,381,530,294 96, and the rate of interest on part of it was as high as 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and the interest charge was $150,977,697 87. The interest charge had been reduced to $79,633,981 on the 1st of July, 1880; and we only await the maturity of $730,648,300, the balance of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, to reduce the interest charge to not exceeding $70,000,000. A Republican Administration is now paying the public debt at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, or $2,500,000 a week. In all human probability, before this Administration closes its term, the debt will be further reduced $70,000,000, making a saving in annual interest of $4,000,000.

The Democratic Party pursued an exactly opposite policy. From 1857 to 1860, when Mr. Buchanan was President, it steadily increased the public debt from $9,998,621 76 to $60,964,402 01. At the close of that period it paid as high as 12 per cent. on one-year Treasury notes, and sold 6 per cent. 20-year bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. While the debt was being reduced by the Republican Party, the Democratic Party impaired the public credit by proposing schemes to cheat the public creditor. Its influence was the chief obstruction to the debt-paying and interest-reducing policy of the Republican Party. In States where it has the ascendency, like Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, it has either repudiated the State debts or threatens to do so. Its success in a national election would, in my judgment, greatly impair the public credit and reduce the value of public securities.

FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Then, again, under the administration of President Hayes the revenues of the Government have been honestly and faithfully collected, and honestly and faithfully disbursed. Tables have been carefully made showing the losses that have occurred in the receipts and disbursements of the public money, and these exhibit the fact that during this Administration the losses by defalcation have been reduced to the smallest percentage that has ever been shown in any Administration of this Government, or of any other known to us.

During the three years of this Administration, ending June 30, 1880, there was collected from all sources $804,876,359 81. All this vast sum has been paid into the Treasury, excepting about $15,000, and it is believed that even this sum will be recovered. The internal revenue collected in every part of the United States has been paid into the Treasury without the loss of a dollar. Besides the collection of the revenue, the great transactions of the Post Office Department, extending all over the country, and collecting and disbursing during the last three years an amount of more than $250,000,000, have thus far been made with the loss of less than $1,300. In the small defalcations that have occurred suits have been promptly brought against the defaulting officers or their sureties and judgments enforced. A system of rigid accountability for public moneys has been applied, without fear or favor, with results that never before have been realized by any Administration. The disbursement of this money by public officers at home and abroad has been made for the purposes for which it was appropriated by Congress, absolutely without loss or defalcation so far as known to the Government. During the Administration of James Buchanan, the loss by defalcations of public officers in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys was $9 81 on every $1,000; during Pierce's Administration it was $3 56; during Polk's administration it was $4 08; during Jackson's Administration it was $7 88; during Van Buren's Administration it was $11 71. Mark the contrast with Republican Administrations: In Lincoln's time, embracing the recklessness caused by war, it was 76 cents. For six years of Grant's Administration it was 34 cents. In Hayes's Administration thus far—assuming that all amounts in dispute are lost—the loss on $1,000 would be so small that the smallest coin of the country would make it good three times. It has been but one-third of a cent on $1,000 of the amount involved. * * *

RESULT UPON BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

And what has been the result of Republican administration under President Hayes upon the general business interests of the country? We have witnessed, and are now enjoying, the greatest revival of business of modern times. We have leaped forward from a period of extreme distress to one of great prosperity. Our exports during the last fiscal year reached the enormous sum of $835,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of over $320,000,000. Our imports during the last fiscal year were $668,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of $135,000,000, and making an aggregate foreign commerce of the last year of over $1,500,000,000. Every nation contributes to our comfort. From every land and from every sea, and from every part of our country, we gather the productions of their labor to supply our daily wants. Our manufactures in all branches have increased, so that not only do we supply the domestic markets with nearly all the articles essential to human life, but we export in great quantities the productions of the workshop and the farm. * * *

Our national prosperity has excited the attention of all European nations, and has set in motion again the stream of immigrants, whose labor has added so greatly to our growth and productions. The number who arrived during the last fiscal year was 455,462, against 177,826 in 1879. During the month of June last, 72,567 immigrants reached our shore, and since March 1 to the latest date of which we have reports the number is about 328,000, or more than enough to form a State.

We can fairly claim that the renewal of business is the natural result of the policy of the Republican Party. Every public measure that has contributed to it was a Republican measure. An honest and faithful administration of the Government; a firm adherence to the Resumption and Refunding act; the maintenance of the public faith as against fiat money, and the protection policy embodied in our tariff laws, are the human agencies, the work of the Republican Party, that have contributed to our prosperity. It is true that Providence gave us bounteous crops, but these came after resumption was secure, and after we had laid the foundation of honest money and diversified industry, which enabled us to improve the blessings of Providence. Certain it is, that we owe no part of our prosperity to the Democratic Party.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENSES.

That party for more than five years has had control of one branch of Congress, and for nearly two years of both branches. What has it done, or proposed to do, to benefit the public or to evince any disposition to bring about reforms? It set out with a great pretense of reducing the expenditures of the Government. It clipped here and there the salaries of clerks, or reduced their number, and in some cases seriously obstructed the public business. It withheld necessary appropriations for a time to show a reduction of expenses, but was compelled to make them good by deficiency bills.

I have before me a table showing the appropriations that have been made by Congress each year for each branch of the service since 1873. In 1875, the last year in which the Republicans had a majority in both houses, the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1876 were $167,214,949. At the next session the Democrats controlled the House, and, by refusing to appropriate for some of the most necessary expenses of the Government, reduced the appropriations to $134,122,010, and the following year, in order to coerce the President by a failure to pass the Army bill and to provide for other necessary expenses, they reduced the appropriations to $[illegible]; but at the following session, to make good these deficiencies and to repair the faults committed, they appropriated $179,[illegible], being $[illegible] more than was appropriated in 1875; and in 1880 they appropriated $182,404,647; and for 1881 they have appropriated $184,118,712, or $7,000,000 more than the appropriations made the last year the Republicans controlled the House. The appropriations made for the current fiscal year by a Democratic Congress, in a time when the currency is upon the specie standard, are as large as in the year 1873, made by a Republican Congress, when our currency was at a discount of 12 per cent., and when the Government was paying large war claims.

Thus it appears that the boasted economy of a Democratic House in a time of profound peace, in spite of the large reductions made by a Republican Administration, has resulted in an increase of appropriations from year to year. * * *

THEY WANT A CHANGE—ITS EFFECTS.

And now, in 1880, they want a change; not a change in the Democratic House or Senate, but a change in the Executive branch of the Government, so that all branches of the Government will be practically under their power and control. It is known very well that within a period of four years the election of a Democratic President would probably, by the chances of life, convert the Supreme Court into a citadel of the principles and policy of the Democratic Party, and change the national tendencies of that great tribunal into a machine to cripple the Government in its power to protect the rights of the freedmen by the adoption of the narrow notions of State rights which governed the Democratic Party before the war.

And who are they who propose this radical change in our Government? It is the same Democratic Party that in 1860 sought to overthrow the Government, governed by the self-same men or their lineal descendants, and the same elements which controlled the policy of the Administration of James Buchanan. Who control that party now? The basis, the governing power, of that party is in the solid South. That segment of the party will furnish 106 members of Congress and 32 Senators, and, by their numerical majority over their Democratic associates, will dictate the policy and laws of our Government. Next in importance would be the influence of New-York City, whose vote is so potent in wielding the political power of the great State of New-York—a City that for many years has been governed by corruption, that practiced the election frauds of 1868, and is confessedly under the domination of the most dangerous elements of American society. They can claim no Northern States except what they derive from the shadow of the influence which centres around New-York, and, perhaps, the State of Indiana; but we dispute with them their ascendency in that gallant State. And thus these elements, embracing the worst features of American politics and society, would rule this national Government in all its branches, and restore again all the ideas, principles, and acts from which we escaped by the election of Abraham Lincoln.

The bone and sinew, the heart and brains of the North are now, as then, with the Republican Party. That section which furnishes the capital, the commerce, the trade, the enterprise, the vital energy to our system, is to be subordinated to a section which still clings to the idea that this is not a nation, but a confederacy; that its powers are dependent for enforcement upon the narrow and provincial ideas of insignificant States. This is the change they propose. This is the revolution they would bring about. What reasons do they give, what motives do they assign, as the basis of such a revolution? Senator Pendleton says they want a chance to examine the books of the Treasury Department. The books of the Treasury are now, and have been for years, under the surveillance of the Democratic majority of the House. Committees of both houses have explored the recesses of that department, examined its books, compared the figures, and what have they found? They claim that in 1870 great discrepancies were shown in the statements of the public accounts; but these discrepancies, after a full and fair examination, have been fully explained as the necessary result of keeping two sets of books in different offices of the Government, which, embracing different items, from their nature, must differ on a given day, in some cases to the amount of millions of dollars; but when these discrepancies are examined, and the elements which enter into the one and do not enter into the other, are explained and compared, the books are found to be correct in every particular. * * *

THE CRY OF FRAUD.

Mr. Tilden says they want a change in order to condemn what he alleges was the fraud of 1877. But this pretended fraud consists simply in the fact that the Electoral Commission, a tribunal which they aided to organize, and whose judgment they agreed to abide, decided differently from what they expected. I did not believe in that tribunal. I believed the Constitution and the laws already furnished ample means to ascertain and determine the result of the vote of the Electors; but they forced the adoption of this Commission as a means to exclude votes duly returned from some of the Southern States. They failed in this, and from that time they have cried out "fraud, fraud." The fraud that existed in the election of 1876 was the fraud, violence, and intimidation practiced by the Democratic Party in at least five of the Southern States, but in such a bungling way in Louisiana that it was promptly corrected by the returning officers of that State. In South Carolina and Florida the actual vote cast, as well as the legal vote, was in favor of the Republican Electors. They attempted in Oregon, where the people had without question voted for the Hayes Electors, by narrow technicalities, to exclude the Republican Electors and to recognize the Democratic Electors, and large sums of money were confessedly paid to accomplish this fraud.

THE REAL FRAUDS.

The two great frauds attempted in that election by the Democratic Party were, first, the completion of the conspiracy of the rebel element of the South to deprive the Republicans of the South of their rights and privileges as American citizens; and the second was the attempt to bribe Electors for President to vote for Tilden instead of Hayes. It is to divert public attention from these admitted frauds that this cry of fraud is raised. Let us look for a moment at these admitted frauds. Shortly after the war there were organized in nearly all the Southern States secret political bands, composed entirely of Democrats, and mostly of rebel soldiers, whose object was to overawe the freedmen of the South, to deter them from enjoying the civil and political rights conferred by the constitutional amendments, and whose methods were terror, whipping, wounding, and murder, committed by armed bands of disciplined and disguised men, at night, upon poor, ignorant, and undisciplined negroes. There is nothing recorded in history more cruel and cowardly than the organization, objects, and work of these Klans; you can read it in great volumes of testimony taken year after year by committees of Congress. There you will find the pathetic stories of the victims of these atrocities, and the number of the dead who perished by them. There you will find the confessions of the guilty. You can read the story in "The Fool's Errand, by one of the Fools," a narrative written by a Union officer, and who presents, with the atrocities committed, all the palliating circumstances as claimed by the Klans. You may read it in the eloquent denunciations of Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanbery, sent South to defend members of the Klans. No man can honestly deny that this conspiracy, its existence, its aims, and its crimes, have been proved and are true, and yet the strength and power of the Democratic Party in the South this day rests upon the success of this crime, or culmination of crimes. It is this that gives them the solid South. These crimes entered into the title by which Tilden claimed to be elected President. It was in 1875 that the Mississippi plan of terror was enforced in that State with savage barbarity; and in 1876, Mississippi, with a known Republican majority of 25,000, was helplessly in the power of rifle clubs, who cast its vote for Tilden. In Louisiana and South Carolina, the same plan was attempted, but only in a comparatively few counties, and in these the same terrible agencies of murder, burning, whipping, and terror, were inflicted by disguised Democrats, and solely with a view to prevent Republican votes. Don't tell me you don't believe these things, for the man who would not believe upon such testimony as has been furnished would not believe his own mother who testified to his birth. It is fortunate that this conspiracy was defeated by the faithful and loyal performance of public duty under the law by the election officers of Louisiana and South Carolina, in spite of efforts to bribe them. But for their honesty and courage, a President would have been installed whose title rested upon murder and bribery, and the blessing of God never could have rested upon such an Administration.

Do you want me to prove to you the second crime connected with the election of 1876-7, namely, the attempt made by the agents of Mr. Tilden to bribe Electors from the discharge of their duties? The cipher telegrams which were deciphered and published to the world, written and signed by leading members of the Democratic Party, speak for themselves. They show the most reckless and shameful attempts at bribery of the officers of the Government charged with important duties in connection with the returns of Electors. Great bribes were offered to Electors to violate the honorable duty intrusted to them, and returning officers were tempted with promises of money and office if they would make false returns. It is to the honor of our country that this movement utterly failed. Not a single officer accepted a bribe, and, to use the language of Mr. Tilden, the whole resulted in a "futile dalliance." So much for the great cry of fraud. * * *

STATE RIGHTS VERSUS NATIONAL RIGHTS.

Senator Thurman says they want to bring about a change, so as to restore the old time-honored doctrine of the Democratic Party in respect to State rights. This, I believe, is an honest statement of the chief desire of the party. They wish, under the forms of a party contest, to turn back the dial of time for 20 years from the national principles that have guided the Republican Party to the sectionalism that prevailed before the war. We accept the issue.

The dividing line between the two parties is a difference of opinion as to the powers and duties of the national Government. We believe that this is a government of the people, with powers limited and defined by a written Constitution, but embracing all the great and essential functions of a national Government, with ample authority to make, execute, and construe laws, and to enforce them upon and execute them against every citizen of the United States, without respect to State lines. We believe it to be the duty of the national Government to protect all citizens in equal civil and political rights, and to maintain national existence and authority against all who resist it, whether they muster under a foreign flag or under State or local authority. We believe that the States are also mere agents of the people, intrusted by them with limited powers, set out in written constitutions. Their powers and duties are highly important. They affect the local and domestic relations of life and the protection of property. No Republican would impair in the least the dignity, importance, or rights of the States; but, after all, they are subordinate to the United States in all the great powers of the Government defined by the Constitution. The State cannot be made a shield to prevent the national Government from protecting all the citizens of every State in the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States; and in case of a dispute as to the limit and extent of these rights, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final Judge and arbiter.

Here the Democratic Party takes issue with us in principle and detail. Under the dogma of State rights, that party gradually subordinated the rights and powers of the national Government to those of the several States, until it finally claimed that any State might nullify the laws of the United States and secede from the Union.

You will always find the Democratic Party opposed to our view of national authority. It seeks to belittle, to degrade, and cripple the national Government; to subordinate the rights of the citizen and the Nation to the law or public opinion of the State; to treat the national Government as a confederacy of States, without power to enforce personal rights or national interests within the limits of the State without the consent of the State. You will find this radical difference cropping out in every contest on every question, great or small, that enters into American politics. It was this that led to the civil war. Under the lead of the Republican Party the Union was preserved, the Constitution was maintained in its full vigor, and strengthened by amendments so as to declare the equal civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or condition; and that Congress should enforce these rights by appropriate legislation. Upon these terms the rebels were restored to their rights and privileges as American citizens, and now, with their Northern associates, under the name of the Democratic Party, they revive the old contest, and deny to American citizens the protection of national rights by national authority. * * *

Senator Hampton, in a recent speech at Staunton, Va., stated the issue fairly:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do, were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now."

The South did fight for the rights of the States as they understood them, and this contest has already cost the Nation 500,000 lives and $6,000,000,000. It is for the people of the North, who took the burden of this contest upon themselves, to say whether, within 20 years after our heroes were sacrificed in the war, and while the debt still bears heavily, they are willing, for the sake of gratifying the Democratic Party, to vindicate the principles against which we fought. Nor does it help the matter any that this party, with such aims and ends, baits its hook with a soldier who did honorable service in our cause. We are intelligent enough to look beyond this tempting bait to the animating principles which lie behind this demand for a change. They say they want Hancock, a Major-General in the regular Army. We had for several years, while Gen. Grant was President, Democratic declamation, without limit, against military rule. We have been warned by the lessons of history that free institutions are only endangered by ambitious men, who may seek, under military forms, to enslave the people. And yet this party, forgetting their declamation, propose to take a soldier who has had no civil experience, whose mind was developed in a military school, and whose life has been spent under military laws; but they take him to carry out and maintain the principles for which they fought, and not those for which he fought under Republican auspices. Excepting the adoption of the old doctrine of State rights, I know no distinctive principle of the Democratic Party, which can be named by an intelligent citizen, no other measure which they seek to accomplish, no other policy which they seek to develop, and yet we are asked to make this great change.

And now, fellow-citizens, suppose a change is made, suppose the restraint of a Republican President is withdrawn, what will the Democratic Party do under the doctrine for which Judge Thurman and Gen. Hampton plead? On the day of the inauguration a horde of greedy office-seekers, hungry in search of office, will come down upon the heads of departments with their claims for reward for party services, and inexperienced men will be thrust in to discharge the most difficult functions of official life. Trained and experienced officers, whose capacity and fidelity are recognized everywhere, will be turned out, and the great operations of the Government be placed at once in inexperienced hands.

A still more dangerous horde of claim agents, now haunting Washington, already keen for plunder and versed in all the tricks of the trade, will seek to open the doors of the Treasury to the brood of Southern claims, which, despite our overflowing revenues, will bankrupt the Treasury in a year. Thus far, during this Administration, the gate has been put down and barred against all these claims. The Statute of Limitations and the decisions of the department have cut them off; but, under a Democratic administration of the Treasury Department, how easy it would be to break down this barrier. I know from my personal knowledge a number of claim agents, influential men, who will vote for Hancock on the ground that his election will enable them to recover claims now barred. All that is needed to cause the refunding of the cotton tax, amounting to $68,000,000, is an appropriation. Most of the members of the South, through their constituents, are interested in these claims. * * *

But again, if the principles of the Democratic Party 20 years ago, and the men who fought for them, are restored to power, you will find the same slavish acquiescence of the Democratic fragments of the North to the Democrats of the South as before the war. The Election laws, of which I have spoken, will be the first to be repealed, and thus will be legalized all the atrocious crimes and frauds of the South, and even the great frauds of New-York will be condoned forever. Amnesty and forgiveness will be proclaimed for the meanest crimes that have ever been committed against free government. What protection will there then be for the freedmen of the South? What guard will there be against ballot-box stuffers and like criminals in the North?

What further is likely to happen? The Democratic Party has opposed from the beginning, as unconstitutional, our whole system of national banks, and favored a system of State banks as a matter of constitutional right. By the passage of a law of two lines they can repeal the tax of 10 per cent. now levied upon the notes of State banks, and thus, without a formal repeal of the national bank system, they can revive the whole State bank system, and flood us with wild-cat and red-dog money. That this will be done I have no earthly doubt whatever. I know that the leading Southern Senators and members are especially anxious to revive the system of State banks, with a view to have irredeemable paper money again, and some of the Western Congressmen will follow in the same direction. All this will lead directly to the repeal or disuse of the national bank system, because it is a principle of financial law that the poorer currency will supersede the better, and in a short time every person will be trying to shove off upon his neighbor unsecured notes of State banks which will go down with the first wave of financial panic. All war legislation, or that which has grown out of the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government, will be gradually swept away, the Army and Navy will be opened to rebels, and the men whom we fought against will again wield the military and naval arm of the Government. Rebels, still proud of their achievements in the rebellion, bitter in their hearts, and full of rage against the defenders of the Union, will ride roughshod in their new authority over men who have sacrificed their all in the defense of the country. The public credit cannot long escape from the strange and unnatural restoration, and the business interests of the country, so intimately identified with political events, will feel the staggering blow. * * *

The Republican Party may sometimes have failed to meet your expectations in all things, may sometimes have neglected to do that which ought to have been done, but, on the whole, it has rendered such service to this country that it may fairly claim to be intrusted with the administration of the Government until, at least, some party appears with better principles and a better record. The Republican Party conducted the war with success. It has emancipated a whole race. It has done its utmost to secure civil and religious liberty to all citizens. It has developed the homestead policy. It has unified and nationalized all parts of our common country into one grand whole, without invading in the least the rights and duties of the several States, which during this time have securely managed their local affairs without let or hindrance from the national Government. It proposes further to develop this policy. It proposes to maintain the resumption of specie payments, so that we may continue to have good money of gold and silver and paper, all equal to each other, and all of universal credit wherever water runs and our flag floats. It proposes to complete the plan of refunding the debt by the substitution of bonds bearing from 3 to 4 per cent. interest for those still outstanding bearing a higher rate. It proposes, while steadily pursuing the principle of protecting American industry, to reduce as rapidly as possible the burden of taxation, and at no distant time to confine all national taxes to moderate duties on imported goods and a tax on liquors, tobacco, and beer. Regarding education as the strongest foundation for republican government, it proposes to foster schools and colleges and academies of learning, and to make the way open in the South as well as in the North to every child, black or white, to receive the rudiments of education. It has given you, as an evidence of its purposes, an honest, faithful, and successful administration of the national Government under the Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, one that will be pointed to as an honored example long after we are gathered to our fathers. He has not had the support of Congress during his term, and has been crippled greatly in the development of his policy; but he has prevented great evils from being accomplished by the Democratic Party. More than all, he has wisely executed Republican laws upon the statute-book, and has by his veto prevented the repeal of other laws equally important. He has done this country no evil, but has done it great good.

We want a change. We want to change this Democratic Congress into a Republican Congress, in harmony with the spirit of the age and with the general policy of the Republican Party; a Congress that will, while closely scrutinizing the public expenses, be just and liberal for all necessary purposes, and economical, careful, and prudent in the appropriation of public money. We want to uphold the national authority so that the time will soon come when neither a mob nor a State, nor local public opinion, will be strong enough to deprive any American citizen of his civil and political rights. We want to continue activity and industry and good times. We want to foster our industry, extend our trade, and fill our vast areas with thriving, industrious people, native and naturalized. While maintaining American principles, we offer the industrial classes of all nations who are willing to share in our lot and conform to our policy, the liberal and equal benefit of our laws. We wish to see the rights of labor protected without disturbing the rights of property. We wish, above all, to maintain the national credit and the national name, so that, both in our foreign and domestic policy, it may be understood that this Republic will be just to the weak as well as to the strong, will ask nothing but what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong in our dealings with foreign nations.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, bbls | 60 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 85 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 2 | Resin, bbls | 1,039 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,781 | Oil, bbls | 245 |
| Cotton-seed-oil, bbls | 60 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 1,808 |
| Copper, bbls | 18 | Oil, lubr., bbls | 25 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 441 | Pea-nuts, bags | 533 |
| Eggs, pkgs | 1,457 | Pork, pkgs | 375 |
| Flour, bbls | 26,156 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 4,004 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 1,128 | Lard, tcs | 635 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 300 | Lard, kegs | 654 |
| Wheat, bushels | 349,700 | Butter, pkgs | 5,783 |
| Corn, bushels | 302,300 | Cheese, pkgs | 8,956 |
| Oats, bushels | 35,035 | Rice, tcs | 41 |
| Rye, bushels | 4,090 | Starch, pkgs | 1,228 |
| Malt, bushels | 6,276 | Stearine, pkgs | 16 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 300 | Tallow, pkgs | 325 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 5,518 | Tobacco, hhds | 793 |
| Grease, pkgs | 193 | Tobacco, pkgs | 1,287 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 184 | Whisky, bbls | 525 |
| Hops, bales | 231 | Wool, bales | 259 |
| Leather, sides | 16,920 | | |

COFFEE—Inactive; quoted strong....Of Rio, withdrawals from stock reported of 3,090 bags per Colorado, 600 bags per Rosse, 2,500 bags per Sirius, 2,984 bags per Laselle, 694 bags per Hermes, 324 bags per Olbers, 1,539 bags per Sirius, 18,746 bags per City of Rio, 801 bags per Laselle, 572 bags per Nasmith, 150 bags per City of Para, 500 bags per Glenlogan.

COTTON—Option dealings have been moderate to-day at a reduction of 8@14 points, closing about steady....Early deliveries quiet and weak, though the official quotations were not altered....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 979 bales, including 979 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c.; Strict Low Middling at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Middling at 12c.@12⅛c.; Fair at 13¾c.@14c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 93,600 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 10,206 bales, and thus far this week, 14,840 bales (against 4,233 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,962,457 bales (against 4,444,660 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,653 bales; to the Continent, 160 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 132,853 bales. Stock in New-York, 67,512 bales.

*Option Sales To-day.*

| Month. | Bales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| August | 8,900 | 11.98@12.09 |
| September | 48,900 | 11.00@11.11 |
| October | 20,500 | 10.53@10.59 |
| November | 2,700 | 10.41@10.47 |
| December | 6,500 | 10.42@10.47 |
| January | 4,100 | 10.53@10.57 |
| February | 800 | 10.66@10.69 |
| March | 1,400 | 10.80@10.83 |
| April | 800 | 10.93@10.97 |

Transferable orders issued at 11.05.

*Closing Prices on Options.*

| Month. | Saturday. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|
| August | 12.03@12.05 | 11.91@11.93 |
| September | 11.14@11.15 | 11.00@11.01 |
| October | 10.61@10.63 | 10.52@.... |
| November | 10.49@.... | 10.41@10.43 |
| December | 10.49@10.50 | 10.42@.... |
| January | 10.59@.... | 10.52@10.53 |
| February | 10.72@10.74 | 10.64@10.66 |
| March | 10.85@10.87 | 10.78@10.80 |

*Saturday's Averages on Options.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| August | 12.05 | January | 10.63 |
| September | 11.19 | February | 10.77 |
| October | 10.64 | March | 10.90 |
| November | 10.53 | April | 11.03 |
| December | 10.53 | | |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rain-storm seriously impeded business in produce and merchandise to-day....State and Western FLOUR has been in less request as well for home use as for shipment, and quoted throughout heavy and somewhat irregular—in several instances, on less desirable Extras, showing a further decline of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The break in Winter Wheat values tended to depress prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 600 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@$4 for poor to choice, (fancy lots held higher;) 2,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, nearly all West India grades, at $5 25@$5 40 for fair to very choice, with South American brands quoted at $5 40@$5 65 for fair to very choice, and very poor to strictly fancy English brands at $3 75@$4 25, and Winter Wheat Extra of City Mill product, for Europe, at $4 25@$5, as to quality, and good to very fancy trade and family Extras at $5 25@$6 75; 1,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $3 85@$5 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4@$5 50; 1,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, these at $5 25@$7 for very poor to very choice, mostly at $5 75@$6 50; very fancy quoted at higher figures; 700 bbls. Patent do. at from $5 75@$8 25 for inferior to very fancy, mainly at $7@$8; 4,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 15@$6 25 for inferior seconds to fancy family brands, mostly at $4 65@$5 25 for straight Extras; 1,450 bbls. inferior seconds went at $4 15@$4 50; 550 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $5 50@$6 25, the latter for fancy, mostly at $5 75@$6;) very fancy brands quoted as high as $6 50; 325 bbls. Superfine (part to arrive,) these at $3 30@$3 85 for poor to fancy Spring and $3 60@$4 for poor to fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $3 65@$3 90; 125 bbls. very good Michigan went at $5 75; equal to 1,100 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 50@$3 for very poor to choice Spring, and $2 50@$3 15 for inferior to choice Winter, and up to $3 25@$3 35 for very fancy do. (125 bbls. fancy Michigan at $3 30;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5, mostly Extras at $3 25@$4 50....Southern Flour dull and drooping; 650 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$6 25 for fair to very choice, mostly at $5 25@$5 75....RYE FLOUR steady; 300 bbls. were placed, in lots, mainly inferior to choice Superfine State, at $4 40@$4 85, and very choice to very fancy quoted at $4 90@$5; (few brands reaching these figures.)....CORN-MEAL inactive at unchanged prices; Brandywine quoted at $3 20@$3 25; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 60@$2 75, and choice to fancy do. at $3@$3 05....Sales reported of 150 bbls. Corn-meal, in bags, in less demand, including coarse City, within the previous range of 91c.@98c., as to quality; No. 1 selling at 95c.@98c., from mills, and sifted at 95c.@98c.; Bolted White quoted at $1 15@$1 25, the latter for very choice, and up to $1 40 for very fancy; Bolted Yellow at $1 10@$1 15; proportionately for other grades....The past week's exports of Flour from the Atlantic ports were to the amount of 100,000 bbls., of which about 76,700 bbls. to the United Kingdom.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been moderately active, but again depressed and unsettled as to values, receding during the day about ½c.@1c. a bushel, under a pressure to place supplies, and continued reports of an adverse tenor from the West, as well as from Europe. Export buyers operated with marked reserve. In the option line, the October and November options on No. 2 Red attracted most attention at the modified figures, closing generally weak. Spring Wheat has been very quiet to-day, as bids ruled about 1c. a bushel under asking rates, which were about as on Saturday....Sales have been reported of 1,193,000 bushels, of which 241,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 21,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 07@$1 07¼, closing at $1 07, (against $1 07¾ on Saturday;) 40,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 07¼@$1 07¾, closing at $1 07¼ asked, (against $1 07¾ on Saturday;) 64,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 07¼@$1 07¾, closing at about $1 07@$1 07, (against $1 06¾ on Saturday;) 72,000 bushels do., October options, at $1 06¾@$1 07¼, closing at $1 07¼, (against $1 07 on Saturday;) with November options quoted at $1 07¼ bid and $1 08 asked; 5,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 05; 32,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 03@$1 08; (mostly choice State at $1 07¾@$1 08;) 6,400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 04@$1 04½, chiefly at $1 04½; 101,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 07@$1 07¾, closing at $1 07 asked, (against $1 08 asked on Saturday evening;) 64,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 06¾@$1 07¾, closing at $1 06¾ asked, (against $1 07¾ on Saturday;) 192,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 06¾@$1 07¾, closing at $1 06¾, (against $1 07¾ on Saturday;) 338,000 bushels do., October options, at $1 07¾@$1 08¾, closing at $1 07¾, (against $1 08¾ on Saturday;) 152,000 bushels do., November options, at $1 08¾@$1 09¾, closing at $1 08¾, (against $1 09¾ on Saturday;) 12,000 bushels No. 2 Red, $1 04¾@$1 05, mostly at $1 04¾; 27,000 bushels ungraded Red at 95c.@$1 07; 33,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee and choice hard Spring at $1 03@$1 05, (against $1 03@$1 05 on Saturday.)....The past week's exports of Wheat from the Atlantic ports reached about 4,382,000 bushels, of which 1,901,700 bushels to the United Kingdom, and 2,481,250 bushels to the Continent....The export clearances hence since noon on Saturday comprised, of Wheat, 394,000 bushels.

CORN—Has been more active at, however, irregular prices, prompt deliveries yielding about ¼c.@½c., and options, after opening somewhat stronger, also declining a shade toward the close, leaving off with rather more steadiness....Sales have been reported of 815,000 bushels, (of which 264,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early deliveries, about 182,000 bushels, afloat, 51c.@51¼c., chiefly at 51c., closing at 51c. bid; do., in store, 64,000 bushels, at 50c.; New-York No. 2, August options, 64,000 bushels, at 51c., closing at 51c. bid; do., September, 176,000 bushels, at 51c.@51¼c., closing at 51c.; do., October, 184,000 bushels, at 52¼c.@52¾c., closing at 52¼c.; do., November options, 136,000 bushels, at 53¼c.@53½c., closing at 53¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed nominal; Mixed Western, ungraded, 50½c.@51½c., as to quality....The past week's exports of Corn from the Atlantic ports reached 1,439,600 bushels, of which 1,111,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, about 323,000 bushels to the Continent.

OATS—Attracted more attention, and toward the close advanced about ¼c.@1c. a bushel, leaving off quite firmly at the improvement, on reduced offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 6,400 bushels, at 39c.@39½c., closing at 39½c. bid; New-York No. 2 White, 16,000 bushels, at 37c.@37½c., closing at about 37½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 5,000 bushels, at 35½c.@36c., closing at 36c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at the close at 37½c. bid; New-York No. 2, 27,000 bushels, at 36¾c.@37¼c., closing at 37½c.@37¾c.; do., August nominal; do., September, quoted at 35½c. bid and 36½c. asked; do., October, 35½c. bid and 36½c. asked; No. 3, 6,800 bushels, at 35c.@35½c.; White Western, ungraded, 9,000 bushels, at 36½c.@41c., (as to quality;) Mixed do., 15,000 bushels, at 33c.@37½c.; White State, 2,400 bushels, at 39c.@39½c.; Mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 37½c.

RYE—Has been in better supply and again quoted weaker, with a very moderate demand noted; No. 2 Western, prompt delivery, 16,000 bushels reported sold on private terms, quoted at 87c.@87½c.; No. 2 do., September and October, quoted at 87c.@87½c. asked, but bids ruling lower.

BARLEY—Without important inquiry, as yet, in this market; No. 1 Canada quoted at 96c.@98c.

BARLEY-MALT—A restricted business noted at previous prices; prime to fancy Canada and City quoted at $1 15@$1 25, cash and time.

FEED—A moderate movement reported on the basis of about former quotations, including 40-lb. quoted at $14@$15 50; 60-lb. at $14@$15. Other grades as before.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 2,592,316 bushels Wheat, (against 2,802,083 bushels on Monday of the preceding week;) 2,516,061 bushels Corn, 60,096 bushels Rye, 15,351 bushels Barley, 130,593 bushels Malt, 45,200 bushels Oats, 12,244 bushels Peas....The aggregate amount of Grain in store is 5,425,086 bushels, as against 6,007,058 bushels last Monday, 5,755,755 bushels Sept. 1, 1879, and 3,780,451 bushels Sept. 2, 1878.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady, but quiet, with sales noted of 80 hhds. Trinidad on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request within the range of $1 45@$1 50 for Strained to good Strained; $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2; $2 05@$2 57½ for No. 1; $3@$3 62½ for pale to Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb.... Wilmington Tar very quiet; quoted at $2@$2 25....City Pitch at $1 85@$1 90....Spirits Turpentine in less demand, though available at lower prices; merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at 33c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in fair demand; quoted here for early delivery as closing at 9¾c. bid....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12½c.@12¾c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands....Crude quoted at 6¼c.@7¼c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 7½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9¾c. bid....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9¾c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange, business in United Certificates of Crude has been reported fairly active here and at the primary markets, mainly at the latter, opening at 80⅞c. bid, ranging from 80⅞c.@82⅛c., and closing at 80⅞c. bid, (and for next week's delivery 81¼c. bid.)

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been in more demand at variable prices, closing firm....MESS PORK has been in moderate request for prompt delivery; quoted at $15 87½@$16 for ordinary; sales of 375 bbls. at $15 87½@$16....And in the option line, Western Mess attracted little attention, but closed stronger, with August options closing at $15 70@$15 80; September at $15 70@$15 80; October at $15 70@$15 80....DRESSED HOGS in good request, with City quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., and Pigs at 7½c., and "grass sheep" at 6¼c....CUT-MEATS in light request at former rates; sales of 4,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12-lb. average, 8¼c....Bacon quiet; Long Clear quoted at 8¾c.; Short Clear, 9c.....Western Steam LARD has been moderately sought after since our last for early delivery, closing for contract grade at $8 15@$8 17½....Sales reported of 800 tcs. at $8 12½@$8 15....And in the option line, a fairly active business has been reported in Western Steam Lard, closing firm, with September closing at $8 12½; October at $8 20; November at $8 07½@$8 10; year option at $8 02½....Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, for September, at $8 10@$8 12½; 7,500 tcs. October, at $8 13@$8 20; 2,000 tcs. November, at $8 05@$8 10; 750 tcs. December, at $8 02½; 3,250 tcs. seller's option, year, $8@$8 02½....City Steam Lard moderately sought after, quoted at the close at $8 10; sales, 215 tcs. at $8 10. Of No. 1 City, sales of 65 tcs. at $7 87½....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $8 45....BEEF has been more freely dealt in at stronger prices within the range of from $10 50@$12 for Packet, $9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 for Extra Mess, $11 50@$12 for Family Mess; and tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $18@$19; sales of 100 tcs. Philadelphia India Mess on private terms....BEEF HAMS in less request, and cheaper; Prime Western quoted at $20 50 for new.... BUTTER AND CHEESE quoted about as before. EGGS dearer and more sought after; quoted at 17½c.@20c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW in request, with sales noted of 150,000 lb. at 6 5-16c.@6 7-16c.... STEARINE quiet, in light request and weaker; quoted at the close, for prompt delivery, City at 9c. and Western at 9c.

SUGARS—Raws have been in fair request on the basis of 7¾c.@7⅞c. for fair to good Refining Cuba. Sales reported of 800 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 500 tons Manila at 6¾c.; 69 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 440 hhds. Port Spain at 7 7-16c.@7¾c.; 120 hhds. Demerara at 7 7-16c.; 226 hhds. and 300 bags do. on private terms....Refined Sugars have been less active, and quoted barely steady, with Cut-loaf closing at 10¾c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Powdered, 10¼c.; Granulated, 10⅛c.; Soft White, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅞c.@9¼c.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation on berth ruled generally firm, and by steam, for Liverpool, again favored ship-owners, on a comparatively limited offering and fair inquiry, the demand having been mostly for room for Cotton, Provisions, Apples, and general cargo, Grain freight offering reservedly. Tonnage for chartering purposes attracted rather more attention, partly for Grain and Petroleum, the Grain movement having been favored, in part, by the further decline in prices of Wheat and somewhat easier range of Corn, though the cables were again discouraging. Rates for vessels on charter contracts were quoted, as a rule, about steady....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., including 4,000 bales of local shipments at 9-32d.; as it runs, and by outport steamers as low as 7-32d.@¼d.; 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., (mostly through freights,) and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 3d.; 2,750 sacks Flour and Meal, nearly all of through freight and for forward shipment, within the range of 18s. 9d.@25s., mostly by outport steamers, and as low as 18s. 9d.@20s.; local shipments quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s., though up to 27s. 6d. asked; room for Grain quoted at 7d.; 4,100 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@40s., (mainly through freights,) and by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d., quoted through at from 30s.@72½c. ℔ 100 lb. as to routes; and in tcs. and bbls. do. at 3s.@37s. and 14s.@[illegible]; 1,900 pkgs. Bacon, &c., of local shipment at 40s.; 1,900 pkgs. Butter and 2,000 pkgs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.@45s., mostly at 40s., closing at 45s. asked. Butter, in refrigerator, quoted nominal at 100s.; 4,900 bbls. Apples at 4s.@5s., closing with 5s. asked; Leather quoted as before at 40s. asked; 700 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@40s., mainly through freights, and by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.; 5,500 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s. (Canned Goods, by regular lines, at 25s.@30s., showing a further advance;) Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 2s. 3d.; also, a British steam-ship, 1,443 tons, hence, with Cotton and general cargo, at market rates; and two British steam-ships and a Spanish steam-ship, with Cotton, Grain, and general cargo from New-Orleans, (mostly forward shipments,) reported on the basis of ¼d. for Cotton....FOR LONDON—By steam, 2,200 bbls. Flour, reported within the range of 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d., chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 1½d.; of local shipments at 2s. 6d.; 3,300 sacks Flour and Meal at 18s. 9d.@22s. 6d., mainly through freights, and by outport steamers as low as 18s. 9d.; 1,750 sacks of local shipment at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 6½d.@7d.; 2,400 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 45s.@50s.; Butter, in patent air-box, quoted (nominal) at 80s.; 1,900 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@40s.; 60 tons (by outport steamers) as low as 30s.@32s. 6d.; and 3s. 9d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce and 3s. 9d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 650 bbls. Apples at 4s.; Hops quoted direct at ¾d., and via Liverpool at ⅝d.; 60 tons Tallow, Grease, &c., at 30s.; 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@40s., (mostly through freights, and by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.@30s.;) and Measurement Goods at from 17s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d. by regular lines and 22s. 6d. by outside steamers,) and proportionately to other ports via London. And, by sail, 150 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@3s., mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 6d.; 6,000 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly of through freight and forward shipment, at 21s. 3d.@27s. 6d., (by outport steamers,) and as low as 21s. 3d.; local shipments quoted at 25s.@27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Butter and 2,500 pkgs. Cheese, in lots, at 47s. 6d.@50s., mostly at 50s.; Butter in refrigerator quoted nominal at 110s.; 2,600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s., (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.,) and at 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce and 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; 850 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, at 27s. 6d.@40s., and Measurement Goods at 30s.@37s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℔ ton....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour at 2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; 200 tons do., in sacks, on private terms, quoted at 18s. 9d.@20s. 6d.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 1,890 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, in lots, at 45s.; 300 pkgs. Provisions at 40s.; 1,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A foreign bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d.; two foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 4,300 and 3,800 quarters do., from do., on private terms, quoted at 5s.@5s. 3d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 300 bales Cotton, late September shipment, on private terms, quoted at ½c. asked; 1,800 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (in good part through freight;) 500 sacks Flour, forward shipment, at 27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 13c. asked; 1,400 pkgs. Provisions, Tallow, and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s....FOR NICE—An Italian bark, 485 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d....FOR DUNKIRK—An Austrian bark, 678 tons, hence, with 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 3d....FOR MARSEILLES—A Spanish steam-ship, 874 tons, hence, with 7,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d.; a British steam-ship, 794 tons, hence, with 5,000 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d....FOR BORDEAUX—An Austrian bark, 418 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates....FOR LISBON—A Norwegian bark, 483 tons, hence, with 24,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 15c....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 650 sacks Flour at 27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter; but without further shipments noted; 700 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.; small lots of Measurement Goods, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@35s. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s....FOR BREMEN—A German bark, 591 tons, hence, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. (option of Hamburg.)....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Flour at 1.50 reichsmarks; 1,600 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 1.50@1.75 reichsmarks; small lots of Butter at 2 do. and Leather at 80 do. And, by sail, sundry small lots of Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s., mostly at 30s.; and of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 1,500 sacks Flour at 27s. 6d.@28s.; 1,250 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; 4,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s....FOR COPENHAGEN—A Norwegian ship, 993 tons, hence, with 7,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d....FOR THE BALTIC—A Norwegian bark, 333 tons, hence, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d., (or 3s. 6d. for port of discharge.)....FOR SAVANA LA MAR—An American brig, 335 tons, with lumber, from Wilmington, at $11 75....FOR THE SOUTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American brig, 206 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $10, (privileges embracing two ports of discharge;) and an American schooner, 365 tons, with Coal, from Cape Breton, at $3 75....FOR ST. KITTS AND NEVIS—An American schooner, 170 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about $1,100, and back from an outport with Salt at 10c. ℔ bushel....FOR ST. THOMAS—An American brig, 405 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $2,100 and foreign port charges....FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—Two British schooners, 109 and 85 tons, hence, with Flour, Meal, and Provisions, at 40c.@45c. ℔ bbl....Coastwise freights quoted generally steady, on, however, a comparatively slow trade.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—Cotton easy, fair demand; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,837 bales; gross, 2,841 bales; exports coastwise, 3,364 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 5,641 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,420 bales; exports coastwise, 1,332 bales; sales, none; stock, 2,549 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,487 bales; exports, coastwise, 289 bales; sales, 512 bales; stock, 6,256 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Cotton easier; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,846 bales; gross, 2,206 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,488 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—Cotton nominal, unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; no business; net receipts, 1,367 bales; exports, coastwise, 709 bales; stock, 4,810 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; receipts, 158 bales; shipments, 717 bales; stock, 6,431 bales.

## THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70¼; do. second mortgage, 29¼; Erie, 39¾; do. second Consols, 89¼; Illinois Central, 115; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; Reading, 11¼; New-York Central, 134¼.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £148,000. United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 114; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 114¼; new 5s, 105¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70¼; Erie, 39¾; do. second Consols, 89¼; Illinois Central, 115¼; New-York Central, 134¼....Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 86f. 22½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern firmer at 74s.; Western firmer at 67s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 40s.; Short Rib steady at 40s.; Long Clear steady at 42s.; Short Clear steady at 45s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 45s.; Shoulders firmer at 30s. Beef—India Mess firmer at 67s. 6d.; Extra India Mess firmer at 86s.; Prime Mess firmer at 62s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 42s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 35s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 26s. 6d. Resin—Common firmer at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d.; fine steady at 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 66s. Lard-oil, none in the market. Flour—Extra State dull at 12s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 White dull at 9s. 2d.; Spring No. 2 dull at 8s. 7d.; Winter, new Western dull at 8s. 8d.; Winter, new Southern dull at 8s. 10d. Corn—Mixed dull at 5s. 1d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in market. Resin—Common, at London, steady at 5s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 25s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 136,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 7,150 quarters; from other sources, 9,000 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 38,000 quarters.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton tending down; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,600 bales, including 1,400 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 15-16d.; also, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 17-32d.; also, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6¼d.; also, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 7-32d. Futures weak. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. ℔ cental for new Mixed Western.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 15-16d.

3:00 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,800 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6¾d.; also, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6¼d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 3-16d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 15-32d. Futures closed weak. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the Wool sales to-day fair spirit was manifested, but prices were unchanged. Nine thousand bales were sold, chiefly New-South Wales, Victorian, and New-Zealand. The following are the sales of Saturday in detail: 2,748 bales New-Zealand—Fleece, 1s.@1s. 5½d.; Scoured, 1s.@1s. 10½d.; Greasy, 6d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 5d.@1s. 7d.; Lambs, 11½d.@1s. 1d.; Scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 6½d.; Greasy, 6d.@1s. 3d.; 1,336 bales Cape and Natal—Fleece, 1s.@1s. 4d.; Scoured, 1s. 5½d.@1s. 8½d.; Greasy, 5d.@8d.; 1,380 bales Sydney and Queensland—Fleece, 1s. 5½d.@1s. 7½d.; Scoured, 1s. 5½d.@2s. 3d.; Greasy, 7d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 8d.; Lambs, 1s. 1s. 6d.; Scoured, 1s. 2s.@1s. 5d.; Greasy, 6d.@10½d.; 17 bales Port Phillip—Fleece, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9½d.; scoured, 1s.@2s. 1d.; greasy, 1s.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 1½d.; Lambs, scoured, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 5d.; greasy, 11½d.; 397 bales South Australian—Fleece, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d.; scoured, 1s. 3d.@1s. 11d.; greasy, 6d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 5d.@1s. 6d.; Lambs, greasy, 9½d.@1s.; 96 bales Adelaide—Fleece, 1s. 10d.@1s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 3½d.@2s.; locks and pieces, 1s. 4d.@1s. 5½d.; 336 bales Victorian—Fleece, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 7d.; scoured, 1s. 9½d.@2s. 1d.; greasy, 9½d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 1d.; Lambs, scoured, 1s. 5½d.; greasy, 7d.@11d.

LONDON, Aug. 30—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8d.@8¼d. ℔ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@26s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—Petroleum, 20¾f. for fine pale American.

BREMEN, Aug. 30.—Petroleum, 8 marks 30 pfennigs.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 46 marks ℔ 100 lb.

HAVRE, Aug. 30.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 95f. 37½c.

## THE OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Flour steady; Clear, $5 25@$5 50; No. 1 Spring, $5 75@$6; Amber Winter, $6@$6 25; White Winter, $6 25@$6 50; double extra, $6 50@$6 75; new process, $7 50@$8; Graham, $4@$4 25; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; White and Red State, $1 04. Corn quiet; Duluth, 49c., in car lots. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20 50. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights lower; Wheat and Peas, 3½c.; Corn and Rye, 4¼c.; Barley, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $1 75@$1 90 to Albany; $2 50@$2 60 to New-York. Receipts—Corn, 12,000 bushels; Lumber, 2,400,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 710 bbls.; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,230,000 feet. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn, 420,000 bushels; Barley, 38,000 bushels.

## THE TOLEDO MARKETS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, 96c.; Amber Michigan, 95½c.; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, August, and September, 96¾c.; October, 97½c.; November, 98¾c.; No. 2 Red Wabash, 93½c.; Rejected, 86c. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 2, spot, 42½c.; October, 43½c.; No. 2 White, 43½c.; damaged, 39c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot, 30c.; October, 30½c.; Rejected, 28½c. At the close: Wheat easier; No. 2 Red, spot and August, 96½c.; September, 96½c. bid; October sales at 97½c.; November at 98¼c.; No. 2 Red Mixed, 93½c. Receipts—Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 130,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Cars of Wheat on track, 490.

## THE LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Flour dull; Extra, $3 25@$3 75; Extra Family, $4 25@$4 75; A No. 1, $5; choice to fancy, $5@$5 25. Wheat firmer; Red, 88c.; Amber, 90c.; White, 90c. Corn dull, lower; No. 2 White, 49c.; do. Mixed, 44c. Oats easier; No. 2 White, 31½c.; do. Mixed, 30½c. Rye dull, weak and lower; No. 2 at 80c. Pork steady, with a good demand, at $16 50. Lard in fair demand; prime Steam, 8½c. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib, $8 62½; Clear Sides, $7. Bacon easier; Shoulders, $5; Clear Rib, $9 50; Clear Sides, $10; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 11.

## THE DETROIT MARKETS.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak; No. 1 White Michigan, 98c.; August, 96¾c.; September, 94¾c.; October, 95c. bid; November, 96¼c. bid; No. 2 White, 92½c. Corn firm; No. 1 Yellow, 46¾c.; High Mixed, 45½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 45½c.; No. 2 do., 44½c. Oats firm; No. 1 White, 40c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
*Held by Beach, J.*

Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 98, 126, 143, 144, 187, 180, 195, 221, 223, 253, 257, 258, 259.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Sept. 7.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Donohue, J.*
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Speir, J.; Russell, J., Associate.*
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
*Held by Van Brunt, J.*
Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

## DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
*By Judge Beach.*

*Granted.*—Waring vs. Chamberlain; Blum vs. Fray; Overholt vs. Smith; Isowerd vs. Snedeker.

*Burkham vs. Werder.*—It appearing that the summons was served upon defendant personally, this motion is denied, with $10 costs.

*Randall vs. Carpenter.*—I think a new surety should be given in the place of John W. Hunt.

*Hornblower vs. Bassett.*—An order consolidating the action is granted under section 817 of the Code of Procedure. It not appearing plainly that plaintiff is a non-resident, that branch of the motion is denied. No costs.

*Hennes vs. Weirde.*—Injunction dissolved.

*Matter of* [illegible].—The referee's report is confirmed, and I think the creditor is entitled to costs.

*Peters vs. Kerr.*—Motion for a discovery denied. Among other reasons, I think the evidence would be inadmissible upon trial.

*Myers vs. Rooney.*—The defendant, in my opinion, did not commit a contempt of court. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

[illegible] *vs. Rooney.*—The motion for an injunction is granted upon the authority of Daly vs. Smith, 38 Superior Court Reports, 158.

*Motion Denied.*—Republic Fire Insurance Company vs. Britt; Day vs. Hoecker et al.

*Orders Granted.*—Klaus vs. Burns; Ryan vs. Cochran; Same vs. Same; Douglas vs. Cushman; Le Graw vs. Le Graw.

*Armstrong vs. Fernandez.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

*Motion Denied, with Costs.*—Higginson vs. Farmers' Loan and Insurance Co. The motion for the naming of an amount in undertaking with a stay is denied. In an action of this kind, and where an injunction has been dissolved, it would be improper to substantially continue it, and give plaintiff the relief prayed in his bill by granting the order denied.

*Rosenberg vs. White.*—Motion granted.

*Hooper vs. Betts.*—There is so much doubt raised by the affidavits, and there being apparently no danger of the defendant leaving the jurisdiction of the court, the motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted.

*Stephenson vs. Angelman.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*By Chief Judge Sedgwick.*

*McCullough, &c., vs. The New-York Smelting and Refining Company.*—The clause in the agreement to which most attention has been given on the argument is the following: "The said party of the first part (defendant) agrees to sell to the party of the second part, (plaintiff's intestate,) on credit, lead pipe to the value of $900, and also agrees to manufacture for him 10 tons of lead pipe every week that he requests it, at one quarter of one cent per pound above the price of pig-lead. Should the said party of the second part require more than 10 tons of lead pipe per week, it is hereby understood that for any excess he shall pay one-half a cent per pound above the price of pig-lead, and he shall have the right to purchase his own pig-lead, and pay the party of the first part one-half a cent per pound for its manufacture into lead pipe." I will assume that the agreement is to be construed that the plaintiff's intestate, in his life-time, had the right to require the defendant to proceed to manufacture pig-lead into lead pipe to a greater amount than 10 tons without his furnishing the pig-lead and without his being held to any payment of money previous to the delivery of the lead pipe. In such case, I am of the opinion that there must be credit of the equivalent of credit given to the deceased for the amount of the pig-lead during the time that would be occupied by manufacturing it into pipe down to the time of the delivery. The amount involved would not be insignificant. In the present instance the plaintiff demanded 50 tons in excess of the 10 tons, and this would involve a disbursement by the defendant of $4,500 before they would deliver and receive payment. As to the 10 tons, the agreement was that first the deceased should have credit.

The plaintiff's claim to have the contract enforced in his favor as Administrator does not rest upon any claim of property to defendants wherewith to purchase pig-lead or any offer to pay for lead pipe previous to its being completed by defendants and delivered. I am further of opinion that the credits which the agreement referred to were by the intention of the contract personal to the deceased, and it was not intended that the credits should be given to another, or that an assignee or personal representative should be entitled to them. The contract gave in this respect the benefit to defendants of the expectation of business results based upon the means, the prospects, the skill, the integrity of the deceased with whom they had contracted, and they should not be forced to accept for any time or amount the responsibility of a third person not selected by them. Leaving on one side unconsidered whether the nature of the plaintiff's credit as Administrator does not forbid his attempting to carry out such a contract, I come to the conclusion that the plaintiff should furnish pig-lead on money to a sufficient sum before the defendants should be called upon to make the lead pipe. The issues in this action do not involve an examination of the rights of the parties to the lead-pipe machine under the circumstances. The complaint should be dismissed.

*Goldschmidt vs. Goldschmidt.*—This case cannot be heard by submission out of court, but must be submitted at Special Term. There must be new notice of hearing.

*By Judge Speir.*

*Haggerty vs. Young.*—Order for judgment.

*In the Matter of* [illegible].—Writ of habeas corpus granted; returnable Sept. 1 at 12 M.

*Chatting vs. Oates.*—Order granted.

*Orders Granted.*—Miller vs. Barbour; Walker vs. Spencer.

*By Judge Russell.*

*Ernst vs. Stocking.*—Order vacating order for the appointment of a Receiver.

*Ernst vs. Stocking.*—Order of discontinuance.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
*By Judge Van Brunt.*

*Hoyt vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Order for judgment signed.

*Townsend vs. Simpson.*—See opinion.

*Ryan vs. Ryan.*—Motion for alimony pendente lite denied; $75 allowed as counsel fee.

*Foyer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

*Whitehead vs. Vanderbilt.*—Extra allowance of $250 granted.

*Schrager vs. Rosenschweig.*—Motion granted; defendant fined $50.

*Weaver vs. Bowen.*—Application denied.

*Jackson vs. Odell.*—Case settled.

*Dieterle vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted on payment of trial fee and disbursements of June term.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.
*By Judge Sinnott.*

*Orders Granted.*—Becks vs. Koch; Fell vs. Wolf; Libby vs. Lowenstein; Harris vs. Masterson.

*Coe vs. Clark.*—Undertaking approved.

*Solomon vs. Withers.*—Appointment of guardian.

*Noble vs. Hanson.*—Prisoner discharged on his own recognizance.

*Joseph vs. Glass.*—Order vacated.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1880.

*REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

*OF OHIO.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

*OF NEW-YORK.*

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GRIM GOBLIN.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
DALY'S THEATRE—TIOTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
PARK THEATRE—EDGEWOOD FOLKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—THE TOURISTS.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—NEW EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
STANDARD THEATRE—A GOLDEN GAME.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—DREAMS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MADRIGALS, &c.
THE AQUARIUM—PINAFORE—TRIAL BY JURY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—CONCERT.

*NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.*

*The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

*The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or lower, followed by higher, temperature, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains.*

Mr. SHERMAN might have very properly added to that portion of his speech which refers to the Democratic desire for change in 1868, a reminder of the fact that Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK came very near being nominated as the Presidential candidate of his party at that time. He would certainly have stood on the platform of inflation and repudiation which embodied the Democratic creed of 12 years ago with as much *aplomb* as he now poses over the collection of evasive and meaningless rigmarole which is supposed to embody the purposes of the Democracy of 1880. Mr. SHERMAN has not quite grasped the real significance and power of TWEED's influence in this community in 1868, but he might very fairly have assumed that HANCOCK was as ready to accept the aid of the ballot-stuffers, shoulder-hitters, and thieves who were the immediate retainers of the then chief of Tammany Hall as he is now to profit by votes gained by fraud and force in the South. A man who has been angling for half a generation for a Democratic nomination as President must be held to have a political conscience as elastic as the principles of the party whose suffrages he has courted under extremely varied circumstances.

Some curious figures are reproduced in our Washington dispatches relative to the course of wealth and population in South Carolina. The statistics as to the former are drawn from State reports, those as to the latter from the published census returns, and there is a very marked difference in them. It is generally supposed that in a free community increase of population implies an increase of wealth, and under all ordinary conditions this is true. In South Carolina, if we may accept the census returns as published, the opposite is true. The population is 40 per cent. more numerous than it was 10 years ago, but the number and value of houses, the value of land, the number and value of most animals in common use, of articles of luxury or comfort, such as watches and pianos, have largely fallen away. It would seem that South Carolinians have come to that pass where, according to the Rev. Mr. MALTHUS, utter despair as to the means of supporting life makes human beings reckless in bringing children into the world. It is not extraordinary, considering the certainty with which ultimate starvation must arrive, if things go on in this way, that the State supports eagerly the demand for a "change."

A Maine correspondent of THE TIMES, reviewing the political situation in that State, says that if the bottom has not fallen out of Fusion it certainly is in a shaky and cracked condition. This pretty accurately describes the case as it is now presented to the observer since the desertions from the Fusionists became so frequent. It is not certain whether the withdrawal of OSGOOD, the "Enforced Prohibition" candidate, is a greater benefit to the Republican cause than his remaining in the field would have been. The ticket which he headed was a side-show of the Democratic Party, designed and supported for the purpose of drawing votes from the Republicans. It would have furnished a very convenient refuge for dissatisfied Greenbackers, of whom there are so many that Maine people declare that "the woods are full of 'em" since the campaign has proved that they must bear a full share of the infamy of the State steal. But the stampede of leading Greenbackers into the Republican camp, and their complete surrender of their heresies, is a feature of the canvass which furnishes no occasion for debate. Everybody admits that these conversions are ruinous to the cause of Fusion. The Bourbons find a sad satisfaction in declaring that the converts have been bought. This would seem to indicate that the entire Greenback Party is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Events march rapidly in Afghanistan. AYOOB Khan's disposal of his army along the heights bordering the Urgundab River, eight miles north-east of Kandahar, shows that he does not mean to abandon his position without a blow. On the other hand, Gen. PHAYRE's advance from the south-east has already brought him within 45 miles of the scene of action, and his arrival will raise Gen. ROBERTS's 15,000 men to over 20,000. A great stake now depends upon AYOOB's success or failure. Should he be worsted, his great army—the largest assembled in Afghanistan for years past—will probably melt way at once. Should he defeat his assailants, or even succeed in holding his ground against them, the whole population of Southern Afghanistan will doubtless hail him as their Ameer forthwith. In the latter case, it is more than probable that his rival, ABDURRAHMAN, will bid for popularity by turning upon the very men to whom he has just been swearing eternal friendship, and thus afford a fresh illustration of the value of Afghan "loyalty."

The New-York Democratic factions have begun the process of reconciliation by an attempt to "harmonize" on the nominations for Congress and the State Legislature. It is not at all certain that Mr. H. D. PURROY and Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON can unite the City Democracy by letting by-gones be by-gones any more than that Mr. KELLY and "Col." FELLOWS could obliterate the party feud in this State by their hand-shaking at Cincinnati. Democratic union in New-York is possible only on the basis of a division of the spoils, and while Irving Hall has more to surrender than it has to gain from any such process, thorough union is impossible. Congressional or Assembly nominations are minor items in the apportionment of partisan prizes. When the Tammany Aldermen show their readiness to vote for the confirmation of Anti-Tammany nominees to lucrative positions in the City Government, or when the Mayor takes the advice of the Controller before nominating the head of a department, it will be time to talk about the consequences of restored harmony in the ranks of the New-York Democracy. By a very powerful element of that party the question of who shall be next Mayor of this City will be regarded as a much more important one than who shall be next President of the United States, and the chances of effecting a union on the nomination of the candidate for Mayor are so slender as to seriously impair the prospect of holding together on the election of President.

## MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. SHERMAN delivered, at Cincinnati last evening, a speech, of which we give the principal portions this morning. It is one which every business man should read with attention. The position of the Secretary of the Treasury enables him to speak with authority in regard to a class of questions which are necessarily of prime importance in the present canvass. The appeal of the Democratic Party that it shall be placed in undisputed control of all branches of the Federal Government involves the substitution of the Democratic financial policy for that of the Republicans, and it is not only pertinent, but just and requisite, to examine the differences between the two, and to trace the influence which each exerts or is likely to exert upon the material progress of the country, and upon individual interests. This task the Secretary of the Treasury performs with his usual clearness, completeness, and candor, and what he has to say cannot be reasonably ignored by any business man, whatever may be his political inclinations.

The history of resumption is naturally a prominent feature in any review of the claims of the two great parties. Mr. SHERMAN points out that if the Democratic Party had been in power at the time the act of 1875 was passed, or had it gained power subsequently, resumption could not have come about. It was opposed by Democrats during the consideration of the act by Congress; the entire energies of the party were devoted to its repeal from the moment that the party obtained a majority in the House of Representatives; and, the Secretary might have added, the changes in the law which the Democrats introduced in 1878, and to which the Administration of which he is a member weakly assented, came near wrecking the whole system and forced into it elements which make its ultimate and permanent successful operation a matter of serious doubt. Should the Democrats now gain possession of the Executive no one would hesitate to admit that the policy of resumption would suffer a severe blow, because should anything occur to make that policy difficult of application, the Democrats would unquestionably abandon it. The Republicans, on the other hand, would never abandon it. They would make whatever changes were necessary to secure its continued enforcement. They would retrace the steps by which the policy has been endangered. In a word, the direction of the two parties is entirely different. That of the Democrats is away from resumption, which they have fought inch by inch, and finally accepted only conditionally and temporarily, because they could not avoid it. That of the Republicans has been always toward a sound currency, and their progress has been slow mainly because they have been impeded by obstacles thrown in their way by the Democrats. Under these circumstances it would be simple folly for the business men of the country, having once tasted the fruits of a sound policy, and having arranged all their affairs, laid all their plans, and based all their hopes on the permanence of that policy, to give the reins of government into the hands of a party which would be compelled sooner or later to overturn it. On this point, at any rate, apart from all considerations of party sentiment, the interest and duty of the conservative and sensible portion of the people are perfectly plain.

Mr. SHERMAN examines, also, at some length the records of the two parties on the very important question of the treatment of the national debt. Excluding the demand notes, which have been dealt with, unfortunately, as "money," and regarding simply the great body of the debt represented by bonds and audited claims, the Secretary shows that the Republican policy has been that of honesty and common sense. It has been to reduce the principal and interest of the debt, and with it the burden on the business of the country, as fast as the revenues would allow and the resources of the country would admit. Doubtless, so far as concerns the reduction of the principal, a very serious error was made in paying obligations not yet due and leaving the demand notes dishonored, but this was largely caused by the false sentiment cultivated by the Democrats. The direct benefit of the course adopted to the public credit was very great, and, unless undone by the accession of the Democrats to power, will be permanent. It was strongly felt when the effort to refund the bonded debt was resumed. Of the advantage of refunding there can be, of course, no question. In 1865 we were paying, in round numbers, $151,000,000 a year in interest. This year the charge will be less than $80,000,000. If the Democrats do not interfere, before Mr. HAYES goes out of office the charge will be reduced to $70,000,000. The meanest intellect can grasp the problem whether it is cheaper and easier to pay one dollar than it is to pay two. In this case, as in that of resumption, it must be remembered that, had the Democrats been in power, no such reduction could have been made. Their policy would have so injured the public credit that the Government could not have borrowed at 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent. It would have been only too glad to continue its loans at 6 per cent.

Another point to which Mr. SHERMAN very properly directs attention is the cost of the Government in Democratic hands. That has largely increased under the management of a Democratic House of Representatives. It is larger now than during the last year of Republican control, and very much larger than the first year of Democratic control, when the party, newly arrived at power, claimed to have found the minimum cost at which the Government could be efficiently administered. If that party have full sway next year, and its vast crowd of office-seekers are to be satisfied, there will be a further and still greater increase. Nor this alone. At present the loss through fraud and mismanagement has been reduced practically to nothing. In the disbursement of the revenues it is abolished; in the collection it is brought down to one-third of one cent on every $1,000. During the last Democratic Administration, that of Mr. BUCHANAN, the ratio of loss from this source was $3 81 to $1,000, or more than 1,100 times as great as it now is, and under Gen. HANCOCK the likelihood of loss would be greater than it was under BUCHANAN. These are some of the facts which Mr. SHERMAN very properly presents to the country as bearing on the Democratic demand for a "change." They are such as every one can understand, and they are entirely beyond dispute.

## A RETURNED PRODIGAL.

How suggestive is the enthusiasm with which "Beast BUTLER" is welcomed in the fold of the party supported by the solid South! For nearly twenty years BUTLER has been the pet aversion of the Democrats of the North, and an object of loathing to the Democrats of the South. There is no offensive or obscene epithet in the English language that has not been launched, at one time or another, at the head of this eminent soldier of fortune. While he was in the military service, Democratic newspapers lampooned him without mercy, and Democratic Congressmen proposed resolutions of inquiry and censure designed to make him infamous and ridiculous. According to these authorities he was a thief, a swashbuckler, a charlatan, a tyrant, a beast, and a man with neither principle nor decency. It was a Democratic member of Congress from New-York—the late JAMES BROOKS—who denounced him on the floor of the House as "a bold robber," and who was waited upon, subsequently, by one of Gen. BUTLER's aides with what was construed by that gentleman to be a challenge to mortal combat. It was a Democratic member from New-York—S. S. COX—who was extinguished by BUTLER's contemptuous "Shoo fly, don't bother me," which gave the unhappy carpet-bagger from Ohio a notoriety which he would willingly give much to forego. And it is this man, the "Beast," the "Spoons," the "Old Cockeye," so long the detestation and the derision of the Democratic Party, who is now welcomed with effusion to the bosom of the organization which has lavished on him the vilest abuse ever bestowed on any public man.

Without the least appearance of a realizing sense of the humor of the situation, Democratic newspapers plentifully sprinkle their pages with compliments for BUTLER's formal declaration of his adhesion to the cause of "the superb soldier," forgetting that these same pages bore, only a few days since, no reference to his name that was not coupled with some injurious appellation. What has wrought this sudden change? Why is the man who hung MUMFORD, stole spoons in Louisiana, and was denounced as the bottled up hero of Dutch Gap, now praised with so much sentimental gush? Is the cause of HANCOCK and the solid South in such perilous straits that even the accession of the worst criminal of all of LINCOLN's hirelings is a sweet boon? Certainly, no man who has ever acted with the Republican Party, no man who wore the uniform of a Union soldier, has been so persistently pursued with Democratic obloquy and ridicule as B. F. BUTLER. Yet, reading the complacent comments of Democratic newspapers on his latest prank, one would suppose that his accession to the party was an event for party congratulation. BUTLER signalizes his return with a speech which is as funny and as absurd as his latest adventure. The Hero of Fort Fisher and New-Orleans has said that he has been often accused of being a knave, but never of being a fool. As he is not a simpleton, we can well imagine that he must have laughed to himself when he composed the speech in which he publicly announced his return to the Democratic Party. If he has any sense of humor in his composition, he must grin with delight when he reads the friendly notices which he receives from the newspapers in whose columns the English language was lately exhausted to do justice to his vices and his crimes. BUTLER knows his present associates. He was a Democrat of many years' standing when he left that party and took a commission in the volunteer service. He knows their stomach for tough stories; and when he says that he marched to the Gulf with a division of 6,000 New-England men, not 500 of whom ever voted any but the Democratic ticket, he knows that this bold invention will be swallowed eagerly by those to whom he pays this falsehood as his entrance fee. The statement that BUTLER ever "marched" anywhere, except in the direction of spoons, would have been received, a few weeks since, with inextinguishable laughter by the Democrats. Now it will be in order for these consistent patriots to make frequent allusions to Gen. BUTLER's valuable and patriotic services in the cause of the Republic. His integrity, military skill, honesty of purpose, and superb bearing as a soldier should be often referred to in terms of praise. He and COX should take the stump together; and if BUTLER could only be sent into Louisiana to speak for HANCOCK, the Superb, the picturesqueness of the situation would be complete.

It is most likely that much of the virulence of the abuse which has been lavished on BUTLER by the Democrats was due to their detestation of a deserter. While he temporarily acted with the Republicans his former associates were continually reminded that he knew all their tricks and manners. BUTLER delighted to talk about the corruption of "the grand old Democratic Party" which he had wiped from his shoes when he left it. He betrayed the secrets of the prison-house. And when he left the Republican Party and set up for himself, the Democrats derided him as a man who had failed in both parties, and who expected to organize a following of his own on the basis of the cohesive power of public plunder. Destitute of principle they knew him to be, and they laughed with real glee to see him lay his hand upon his heart and vow that he was only intent on the purification of the public service and the restoration of the public virtue. When he boldly moved upon their works and captured a Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, they were seized with trepidation. Perhaps he was coming back into the party! The thought was madness. The fossils of the Massachusetts Democracy were in an agony of apprehension. That dreadful man returning to the fold of the Democracy? Impossible. It must be prevented by all means. The Faneuil Hall Convention of 1878 was not so much an assertion of the integrity of the Hunker Democracy as it was a protest against BUTLER. They read him out of the party. They put up the bars against him. They buried him fathoms deep under obloquy and denunciation. But he rose superior; and he has finally gone back into the Democracy. He did not go suddenly, but his going was inevitable when he lost all chance of advancement in the Republican Party. For a time he coquetted with all sorts of loose fish in politics. He lingered in the Cave of Adullam, and he took a circuitous path into the rear of the Democratic camp. He has been received with well-simulated enthusiasm. The Democrats embrace him with effusiveness, while they wish him a thousand miles away. Battered with wounds, the prodigal has returned. Presently he will make the house too hot to hold him.

## KEEPING OUT OF HARM'S WAY.

The murder of HARWARD, the young Brooklyn lawyer, on Sunday morning, belongs to a class of crimes which society is powerless to prevent. Two young men are strolling about the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning. They meet two women who are being annoyed by "three rough-looking men," and are asked to protect the women. Without stopping to consider that the women are of a class who voluntarily put themselves in the way of annoyances, the two young men interfere in their behalf, and hard words ensue. Blows are struck on both sides, the rough-looking men draw knives, one of the young men is cut about the head and neck, the other is stabbed to the heart and dies in the street. No Police force, however numerous or efficient, can prevent such murders from being occasionally committed. It is true that the posting of a stalwart policeman on every corner would tend to diminish all kinds of brawls, murderous and otherwise, but we have not yet reached a point where it is thought wise or necessary to line our streets with guardians of the peace to that extent. Meanwhile, parties of young men go about nights from beer-saloons to sample-rooms, from billiard-halls to bowling-alleys; they drink, get noisy or quarrelsome, encounter other parties in the same condition, somebody is jostled in passing, or a taunting word is uttered; fists, pistols, and knives are called into instant use, and before the bystanders or the Police can interfere some young fellow's life-blood is crimsoning the paving-stones.

Still, the fate of young HARWARD is liable to overtake any man who has occasion for business or pleasure to walk the streets of New-York or Brooklyn or any other city. Sobriety and peaceful behavior will not insure a man from attack, though they unquestionably decrease the likelihood of his being molested in passing through bad neighborhoods. It is not shown that HARWARD and his companion were intoxicated, and they committed no breach of the peace. Their attempt to protect the women of the street from the unwelcome attentions of three roughs was an indiscretion which happened to be attended with fatal consequences. But there are hundreds of men of blameless lives and irreproachable conduct who would have acted as they did. An appeal for protection from a woman generally meets a chivalric response in the breast of all courageous men, and those who act impulsively rarely pause at such times to make distinctions. This is only a single case, however, and the circumstances are such that many people will say that HARWARD's death is on his own head; that he should not have been walking the streets at that hour, and that he never should have taken part in such an unseemly quarrel as that in which he lost his life. There are many other cases, actual and supposable, where no contributory fault can be charged upon the unfortunate victim. Gentlemen are not infrequently called upon to resent insults offered to ladies under their escort, in the streets or public conveyances, or to defend their own persons against unbearable affronts. No man of spirit ever hesitates a moment under such circumstances. Yet here the adage is disproved, for he who hesitates is saved. To "dare do all that may become a man" when an armed and brutal rough is the adversary is to invite death.

It is not pleasant to feel that in a community which calls itself peaceful and highly civilized the gentleman who leaves his house for an evening stroll, or goes out with his wife or daughter, is actually venturing into the presence of a known and appreciable danger. Of course, the majority escape, but those who are less fortunate are numerous enough to prove that the danger does exist. It is a matter of common knowledge that the rough is everywhere. He is to be seen in all places of public resort. He is not necessarily a vagrant or a drunkard. He may even appear in the garb of a gentleman. But his ugly temper, offensive manner, and reckless disregard of the comfort and rights of others betray his character. In certain well-known quarters in New-York and Brooklyn there are "gangs" of roughs who set order and decency at defiance. It is not wise, therefore, to leave the chances of an encounter with one or more of these fellows entirely out of one's calculations. The safest rule of conduct is a careful observance of the brusque but salutary injunction, "Mind your own business." When strange women and "rough-looking men" quarrel, let them settle their difficulties among themselves. When the bruisers, full of valor and whisky, fall to breaking each other's heads, keep away. A humane man or a lover of fair play is apt to be tempted to interfere on the side of the "under dog." This is not only perilous, but is contrary to public policy. Keep out of "dives," and don't be led by idle curiosity into the society of thieves and black-legs. Avoid dangerous localities, and put up with trivial annoyances uncomplainingly. This is not a "high-spirited" policy, but it has sound prudential merits, which commend it to thoughtful men. Had Mr. HARWARD minded his own business, his wife would not now be a widow and his children orphans. This seems like a harsh judgment, but it is strictly just. His unhappy fate is a warning against the folly of getting into a difficulty when it is just as easy to keep out. We have said that there are occasions when the danger must be resolutely faced. Individual judgment is the only guide then, but it is a matter of profound regret that the rough should so generally be found "handier with his weapons" than the gentleman.

## LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

Our English cousins just at present are not exhibiting themselves in a very amiable light. It is generally thought that to be ungrateful, meddlesome, and rude to a lady are traits that belong more properly to the cad than to the gentleman, but all classes of the English people, from the Queen in her gorgeous apartments in the Tower to the street arab with his free lodgings in the gutter, have lately agreed with wonderful unanimity to exhibit precisely the unlovely traits of character in question.

The Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS is a lady who has made herself famous by the noble use which she has made of an immense fortune. She has given enormous sums to private and public charities, and has lived an irreproachable life. Having reached the age of 67 without a husband, she has recently decided to marry. Knowing that the American variety of husband is admitted to be the best in the market, she wisely selected an American on the verge of 30 years of age, and made public in a modest and proper way the fact that she was about to marry him.

One would have supposed that the English people, on learning that Lady BURDETT-COUTTS had decided to marry, would have gladly and heartily wished her every happiness. Here was a slight opportunity for them to manifest the affection which they have always professed to feel toward her. A mere foreigner would have expected that the Queen would have sent her a kindly message, with perhaps a portrait of herself as a wedding gift, and that thousands of people would have surrounded the church in which the ceremony was to take place, in order to strew flowers in her path and greet her with grateful cheers. Instead of this kindly interest in the happiness of the lady who has done so much for the poor and suffering, the English people have manifested the wildest indignation, and have agreed to treat Lady BURDETT-COUTTS's approaching marriage as an outrage on decency and a crime against the majesty of the British nation.

For the last few days the London press has teemed with spiteful paragraphs and letters setting forth the folly and wickedness of Lady BURDETT-COUTTS. Every writer appears to be firmly convinced that for her to marry an American forty years her junior is intolerable. The press undoubtedly reflects the opinions of all classes on the subject. When Lady BURDETT-COUTTS asked permission to be married in the Savoy Chapel, the Queen indignantly refused, saying to the messenger who was waiting for an answer: "She can't 'ave it. Tell her I am surprised at her himperence." The Prince of WALES sat down and wrote a letter begging the Baroness to refrain from taking the fatal step which she contemplated, and reminding her that she was old and rich, and that for her to marry when there were so many deserving Princes who were at times actually in want of pocket-money was positively shocking. When it was falsely rumored that the marriage was to take place at a certain church the other day, an immense crowd assembled for the avowed purpose of hissing the bride. Nothing is more evident than that the Baroness's marriage will render her the most unpopular woman in England, and will drive her wholly out of English society.

It is quite possible that the lady may find that marriage at her age is a mistake, and her future bridegroom must naturally expect, whether justly or not, to be looked upon as a fortune-hunter; but nothing is clearer than that she has a right to marry, and that her marriage is a matter which concerns herself, and is in no possible way the business of the Prince of WALES or any other Englishman. There are many curious provisions in that mysterious British Constitution which so puzzles the French student of English government, but there has yet to be added a provision forbidding maiden ladies of 67 to marry, and neither the Queen, the Prince of WALES, the London press, nor the London populace can justify their insulting conduct to the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS by any law or precedent.

So far as can be perceived, the chief guilt of the unfortunate lady consists in the fact that she is very rich and that her future husband is an American. The English people appear to think, with an intelligence worthy of a Pennsylvania protectionist, that it is an outrage for a foreigner to marry a rich Englishwoman and "take so much money out of the country." The fact that the intended husband is only 29 years of age is treated as an aggravation of the Baroness's crime, but there is no doubt that had she chosen to marry an English peer of even fewer years, she would have escaped all censure. That she should marry a foreigner and settle on him a large sum of money maddens the ordinarily phlegmatic Englishman, and drives him to express his indignation in insults to a lady who, of all other Englishwomen, has earned a right to his respect and consideration.

It has always been the fashion of Englishmen to pretend that in America there is no such thing as respect for privacy, but that everybody meddles with everybody else's affairs in the most vulgar and intolerable way. It may, however, be safely said that were Lady BURDETT-COUTTS an American, and were she to marry an Englishman, whether young or old, there is not an American newspaper read by decent people that would print the insulting paragraphs and letters that are now appearing in the leading London newspapers. There is not an American who would dream of writing her a letter such as the Prince of WALES recently wrote her, and though a crowd might assemble to see her married, no one would dream of hissing her. It is in London that the most flagrant instance of indecent meddling with an estimable lady's private affairs has occurred, and among the meddlers are the heir to the throne and the very journalists who are fond of discussing the vulgarity of Americans. In all probability they will succeed in driving the lady out of England; but should she think proper to come to this country, she will find that, vulgar and meddlesome as the Americans are said to be, they will treat her with a courtesy that will put to shame the contemptible conduct of her countrymen.

It happens that sundry physicians who did not find it convenient to register for the Night Medical Service until after the time for registration—extended to Aug. 25—had expired, concluded on the following day, after the names had all been published in the newspapers, that they would register. They accordingly made application to the Captains of the several precincts in which they resided to have their names enrolled, and when they were told, with the elaborate courtesy for which Captains of the Police are remarkable, that the registry was closed and no further names could be received until instructions to that effect were issued, they went away wrathful and rushed into print with their grievances. They had read the law, and they were firmly convinced that neither the Board of Health nor the Police Commissioners possess any authority to limit the time of registration. They accordingly threatened to enforce their rights with orders from the courts. Now, as it happens, neither the Board of Health nor the Police Commissioners ever professed to have any authority to limit registration; but, in order to secure a staff of working physicians for the service and to make a starting-point, it became necessary to obtain the registration of the necessary names within certain limits of time. A circular was prepared, and those wishing to take part in organizing the service were invited to send in their names on or before a prescribed date. The result was that a large number of physicians complied with the terms of the circular, and a sufficient staff was secured. There was no intention of trying to debar others from registering when they might find it convenient, and an order was about to be issued to that effect when the dissatisfied gentlemen applied. But by some oversight it was not issued, and the Police Captains followed their instructions. There is no dispute about the terms of the law organizing the service making it the duty of the Police Captains to register, and of the Registrar of Vital Statistics to pass upon, names submitted to him at any time. The regulation was introduced merely as a matter of convenience, to be rescinded when the service had been put in operation.

Comparing 1856 with 1879, the tonnage of vessels built in the United States has declined from 469,394 to 193,031 tons. But as this is rather an extreme showing, since 1856 was the heaviest year of the twenty-four and 1879 was much below the average of even the last ten years, we compare the five years—1856-60—with the last five, 1875-9. The tonnage built in the first period was 1,450,980, against 1,117,052 in the latter, showing a decline of 333,928, or of 50,586 in the average for the five years, or 17.3 per cent. In the tonnage built on the New-England coast there was a decline of 35,997, or 35.9 per cent., in the average for 1875-9, as compared with that for 1856-60. In the tonnage built on the entire sea-board, the decline was 64,590 annually, on the average, by the same comparison, or 5.7 per cent.; in that built on the great lakes the average decline was 16,734 tons, or 50.7 per cent; but in the tonnage built on the Mississippi and its tributaries there was an average annual increase of 32,641 tons, or 32.9 per cent. The New-England tonnage—253,000 in 1856—was 55,874 in 1879; that of the entire sea-board declined from 368,680 tons in 1856 to 115,680 in 1879; that on the lakes, from 64,000 to 15,000; that on the Mississippi increased from 36,780 to 63,000. Not a single from sailing vessel is reported as having been built in the United States since 1871. Of course, neither very broad nor very definite conclusions can be drawn from such a schedule, inasmuch as the figures fluctuate greatly from year to year and give neither the tonnage used nor that owned, but only the actual new construction; hence a change in new annual construction, unless the comparison covers considerable terms, does not necessarily imply that there has been a corresponding change in commerce. Still, the comparison is interesting as seeming to coincide with ascertained facts in indicating, although in a very general way, the gradual comparative decadence of the East and the development of the West. It is not difficult to predict that the census of this year—unless the changes it exhibits are broken to us one at a time during the long interval occupied in compilation before the volumes can be published—will be the most startling in its surprises of any statistical publication ever made in the country, and only to be outdone in this respect by the census of 1890.

A project has been mooted which deserves every support—to form an association with the view of buying up streets lying between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first streets, inclusive, and Sixth and Seventh avenues, with the object of rendering them agreeable as a residence for decent people. There is no city in the world in which whole districts, otherwise desirable, have been rendered intolerable for the respectable, as they have been here, and it is full time that a stop should be put to this scandalous condition of things. Take a house on the Astor, the Rhinelander, or one or two other large estates, and there is fair security that you are safe from disreputable neighbors, but in other localities your house may in a month go down 50 per cent. in value on account of the people who come to reside next door. As a consequence, many who cannot afford to pay Murray Hill rents are relegated to distant portions of the town, far away from their friends, while localities in which they might otherwise find accommodation are surrendered to those who in Paris or Berlin would be compelled to live in strict seclusion, under rigid Police surveillance. Here we have one of the undesirable effects of the Anglo-Saxon refusal to recognize that offenses must needs be. We presume that the projectors of the purchase indicated intend to begin by a vigorous crusade against the holders of the houses in the district mentioned. In Pimlico, a section of South London, the respectable householders some years ago formed an association which so vigorously and unceasingly harried the objectionable element that it was finally driven away into remoter quarters, or compelled, at least, to behave with the most careful circumspection. Such an association might do good service here.

One of the worst features of the silly season are the lucubrations of the blockhead on his travels. A specimen of the species has lately paid a visit to Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of NORFOLK, and, alluding to his Grace having inherited the place from an ancestor who received it by grant from WILLIAM I., who confiscated it from the Saxons 800 years ago, writes: "The heir of all this robbery is now a young fellow 33 years old named HOWARD; * * * so here is a young fellow of no character, talent, or purpose in life owning over 50,000 acres of land. The title to it was in highway robbery and piracy. His income is said by prudent critics to be over $2,000,000 a year." It happens that the young fellow with "no character, talent, or purpose in life" is one than whom none in the world is held in higher respect; a model, in fact, for purity in life. It is no exaggeration to say that half of his income, now about $500,000 a year, is given to charity and good works. Following the ancient faith of his fathers, he is the foremost lay member of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Empire, and but for his powerful aid Dr. NEWMAN would never have had the Cardinal's hat which the more enlightened Roman Catholics felt his character and abilities so entirely merited. The Duke of NORFOLK's almost too generous hand knows no distinction when any claim is made upon his charity. An amusing instance in point occurred some time ago, when a man who had formerly belonged to a volunteer corps, of which the Duke was Captain, wrote imploringly to ask for aid, and the Duke promptly sent £5. A day or two later his agent told him that, very reluctantly, he had been compelled to take action against a notorious poacher, caught pheasant-shooting in the park. "What is his name?" "SHARP," said the agent. "Indeed," rejoined his Grace, "I suspect that must be the fellow to whom I lately sent £5." In fact, SHARP was "by name and age, by nature so," and wanted the Duke's "fiver" to pay the fine for firing at the Duke's pheasants. Mr. SHARP subsequently "made tracks" precipitately from Arundel, and possibly penned the very paragraph we have quoted. It is worthy of such a source.

## OBITUARY.

### DR. CHARLES T. JACKSON.

Charles Thomas Jackson, the distinguished physicist, died on Sunday at Somerville, Mass., after an illness of seven years' duration. Dr. Jackson was born in Plymouth, June 21, 1805, and received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University. In company with Francis Alger, of Boston, he made, in 1827 and 1829, a mineralogical and geological survey of Nova Scotia, a report of which, with a geological map, was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." Soon after he went abroad and studied in Paris, and later made a pedestrian tour of a large portion of the Continent. On his return voyage to this country he had for a companion Prof. S. B. Morse, and, according to Dr. Jackson's testimony, the subject of the possible communication by means of electricity was then discussed, and Dr. Jackson claimed to have then suggested the main features of the telegraphic device patented by Prof. Morse in 1840. Dr. Jackson further claimed to have constructed and worked, as early as 1834, a telegraph device, though he did not think it could be profitably brought into public use until the invention of the sustaining battery by Daniell in 1837 had furnished the means of a long-continued voltaic current of uniform strength. The controversy between Jackson and Morse on their respective claims to the invention was carried on with much vigor, but was never settled to the satisfaction of the friends of both parties. Dr. Jackson settled in Boston, and entered on the practice of medicine, but in a few years he abandoned it to devote himself to chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and subsequently held the positions of Geologist of Maine and Rhode Island, and Surveyor of the lands of Massachusetts in Maine. In 1844 he explored the then unbroken wilderness of Lake Superior and made known its mineral resources. He was afterward appointed to superintend a geological survey of the lands of the United States in Michigan. Dr. Jackson was also one of the claimants of the discovery of anæsthetics, but his claim was disputed by Dr. W. T. G. Morton and Dr. Horace Wells, and a long controversy was the result. In 1858 a memorial was presented to Congress signed by 143 physicians of Boston and its vicinity ascribing the discovery exclusively to Dr. Jackson. About the same time the question was investigated by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, and on its report the academy decreed a prize of 2,500f. to Dr. Jackson, and another of 2,500f. to Dr. Morton.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

J. L. Browning, a conductor on the South Carolina Railroad, died suddenly of heart disease in a drug store in Augusta, Ga., last night.

H. N. Gambrill, proprietor of the Druid Cotton Mill, near Baltimore, died of paralysis at 9 o'clock last night, at the age of 69 years. He has been for many years a prominent business man of Baltimore.

Mr. J. C. Miller, one of the proprietors and business manager of the Washington *Critic*, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of injuries received by falling from a third-story window of his residence on Monday of last week.

## FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Suevia, which sailed yesterday from Hamburg for New-York direct, took out $186,000 in gold.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "Three weeks of fine weather has proved of the utmost value to all grain crops, and greatly forwarded harvest operations. The absence of bright sunshine, however, has made this work rather slow in all the later districts, while in the southern and south-eastern districts the bulk of it has been completed. Complaints continue of mildew in wheat. Some early thrashings are not very satisfactory. A quantity of new English wheat has already been marketed in London and the country, and the samples show a much better quality than last season's. Prices ranged from 44s. to 48s. for white, 42s. to 45s. for red. The demand for foreign, although slightly improved by lighter shipments cabled from America, has been mostly inactive, and Monday's decline has not been recovered. It would be unwise to predict that prices have reached the lowest point, as the period is approaching when imports are at the heaviest; but the tendency at the close of the week was rather to arrest the downward movement. Barley had a slow sale, oats were fairly active, maize was occasionally 3d. higher. Sales of English wheat for the week were 12,290 quarters at 44s. 1d., against 17,759 quarters at 48s. 1d. for the corresponding period last year. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 21 were: Wheat, 1,707,086 hundred-weight; flour, 186,147 hundred-weight."

The bullion withdrawn from bank on balance to-day, $740,000, goes to America.

## COAL PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Receivers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company have just issued the harbor prices for coal, deliverable free during the month of September on board of vessels at Port Richmond, as follows: Lump, steam-boat, and broken, $4 60; egg and stove, $4 60 to $5; chestnut, $4 35 to $4 50; pea, $3 35.

## FORECLOSING A WESTERN ROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—A decree of foreclosure and sale was to-day entered in the United States Circuit Court against the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company. John A. Jones, of Springfield, and W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis, Masters in Chancery, were appointed special Commissioners to conduct the sale.

## A NEW CANADIAN BANK.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 30.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says the Province of Quebec Mortgage Bank has been founded by the Bank of Paris, with a capital of $20,000,000. The first issue is to be $5,000,000.

# GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

### A SOUND STEAMER'S GREAT PERIL.

THE ADELPHI DAMAGED BY THE STORM—A PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30.—The steam-boat Adelphi, which left New-York for Norwalk at 3 o'clock this afternoon, met with an accident which created intense excitement, amounting almost to a panic, among the passengers, and made necessary the running of the disabled boat into Greenwich Harbor. There were about 125 persons aboard. The water, after the boat fairly emerged into the Sound, grew so boisterous as to arouse the greatest anxiety on the part of Capt. Anderson and his crew. A head wind and a chop sea rendered it almost impossible to keep the boat in her course. Capt. Anderson at last determined to run into one of the ports on the Connecticut shore. He asked Capt. St. John, an old sailor who was on his way to his home in South Norwalk, if he was acquainted with Greenwich Harbor. It was 20 years since the Captain had run into the harbor, and he hesitated about taking the responsibility of the present attempt. The boat plunged heavily along, every timber creaking and straining.

When about a mile and a half east by south of Captain's Island, a terrific sea was encountered. It swept up under the starboard guards and fairly lifted the deck from its supports, besides tearing it away at the forward gang-plank. The steam-pipe was thrown out of position by the violence of the blow, and the packing at the throttle-valve was blown out. The steam instantly commenced to escape into the cabin. The passengers were thrown into confusion, for the cry went around that the boat had blown up. The loud report which accompanied the accident seemed to confirm the statement. About one-half the passengers were women, many of whom were accompanied by children. Their screams mingled with the shouts of the men, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Capt. Anderson and B. W. Maples, of the Norwalk *Hour*, in vain attempted to restore order by shouting that there was no danger. The cowardly action of some of the male passengers seemed only to increase the notion of pressing danger. These cowards began to pull down the life-preservers and buckle them on, pushing women aside in their scramble for the means to save their own worthless lives. One man, whose name could not be ascertained, buckled three life-preservers on, and was hunting for a fourth, when he ran against a fellow who had on two and was in search of a third, and they began to wrangle over a preserver which both had discovered at the same instant. One woman was on her knees clasping her little grandson and praying. The steam in the cabin became so dense that passengers could hardly find their way about. As the supply in the boilers decreased, the gauge showed that the pressure had fallen to 15 pounds in half that many minutes. The atmosphere in the cabin gradually cleared and the passengers were restored to reason.

It now became absolutely necessary to put into Greenwich Harbor, for the boat could not make headway in such a sea with so small a supply of steam. To increase the supply was impossible, on account of the leak at the throttle valve. Capt. St. John then took the wheel and carefully piloted his way into the harbor. The passengers were landed and sent to Norwalk by rail, Capt. Anderson furnishing them with tickets. The accident to the boat is one that will require no great length of time to repair. The Adelphi belongs to R. Cornell White, and is not a new boat. Some of the passengers say that a similar accident happened to her once before.

### RAILROAD RIGHTS THREATENED.

SUITS EMBARRASSING THE BUILDING OF THE MISSOURI, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA ROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—Judge Barnard has rendered his decision on the motion made in the case of William J. Emmot against the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others. This action was brought by Mr. Emmot, claiming, as a stockholder of the railroad company, to enjoin the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—which is the Trustee under the railway company's mortgage—from certifying the bonds yet unissued, and to enjoin the railway company from carrying out the contracts made by it for the sale of the remainder of the bonds. It appears that 3,025 bonds have been issued, and that a suit is in progress in Iowa for the foreclosure of the mortgage which the bonds were given to secure. This suit was brought at the instance of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and the defendant in this action claims that this suit, as well as one brought by James J. Higginson, in the City of New-York, is a part of a plan of action on the part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to prevent the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Road from being completed, as it will, if finished, be a rival line to the other road.

The motion was argued before Judge Barnard by Judge Robertson and Mr. George H. Forster for the plaintiff and Mr. Herbert B. Turner for the defendant trust company. The railway company did not appear. On behalf of the plaintiff it was urged that the trust agreements, being the mortgage and subsequent instruments executed between the railroad company and the trust company, prevented the issue of any bonds unless the whole par value of them was received; and further, that the plaintiff and the other stockholders would be greatly injured if the bonds were allowed to be issued. It was contended by Mr. Turner, on behalf of the trust company, that as a foreclosure suit was pending in the United States court in Iowa that court alone should decide all questions arising in the case, and that the question as to whether or not more bonds should be issued should properly be left to that court. It was further urged that the plaintiff was not acting in good faith, but in behalf of the rival company, whose only interest was to destroy the competition to which the present enterprise would give rise. It was shown that 118 miles of the road was already built, and that if 100 miles more could be built a connection could be made with the Wabash line, which would bring in through business from the West and make the bonds, now of small value, a valuable investment; and further, that this was the wish of all the bondholders, except those interested in the rival line, and of all the stockholders except the plaintiff. If the road were not completed the stock would never be worth anything, while if it were built the stock would in all probability be valuable. The Trustee claimed to be acting wholly with a view to making the bonds valuable and to improve the condition of the trust property, and it was shown that neither the trust company nor any of its officers or employes had any interest whatever in any of the railroad companies that might be affected by the decision. It was also shown that a suit had been brought by a bondholder in the same interest in New-York City, and that Judge Donohue had in that case denied the motion for a similar injunction. At the conclusion of this argument Judge Barnard took the papers, and now has denied the motion to continue the injunction, with $10 costs.

### WORDS TO TRENTON WORKING MEN

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the working men was held at Taylor Opera House this evening, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity by potters, iron-workers, and mechanics. The meeting was called to order by H. W. Nickling, and John Martin, a potter was elected Chairman. Several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected. Resolutions were adopted that the working men view with alarm the threat of the Cincinnati Convention to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis, and pledge themselves, as workmen of the city of Trenton, to use all their efforts to oppose such a measure, and assert that they, as part of the grand army of industry, want, and will support, only a man that will legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world. Another resolution was adopted, designating the association under whose auspices the meeting was held as the Working Men's Protective Tariff Association of the city of Trenton. The first speaker was Charles E. Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who spoke of the pottery interest, in which $4,000,000 was invested in the United States, one half of which was in Trenton, and predicted that the election of Hancock would throw open the doors of the country to foreign competition, and that the wages of the working men would be cut down. Hours of labor would be reduced, and the American working man would be brought down to the level of the poorly-paid artisan of Europe. He referred to Gen. Garfield's action in relation to tariff, and insisted that the Republican Party was the only party which the working man could support. Col. W. E. Potter, of Bridgeton, followed in an able and eloquent address upon the same subject. The meeting was a great success, and will no doubt have its effect in November.

### A BENIGHTED TEXAS CITY.

THE PEOPLE OF AUSTIN REFUSE TO ALLOW THE BUILDING OF A SEWER FROM THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Government is building a new Custom-house in Austin, Texas. The city authorities will not give to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury permission to lay a sewer from the house to the Colorado River. The city has no sewers, and the authorities cannot see why the United States should want one for its building. Therefore, the Government must substitute for the sewer a dry well for the reception of sewage. Some of the people were in favor of allowing the Government to build a sewer, but the majority overruled them. They did not want any such new-fangled things in the town, and they feared that the sewage might injure the fish in the river. The sewage of Austin is allowed to be removed by the forces of nature or to sink into the earth and become a source of disease. Such has been the condition of Memphis until recently. It is hoped that the good results of the establishment of a sewage system in that fever-stricken city will impart to the South some knowledge of the benefits to be derived from sanitary provisions.

### THE CRIMES AT AMITYVILLE.

ANOTHER DAY OF THE EXAMINATION—POINTS BROUGHT OUT BY IT.

The little public hall over the principal store at Amityville, Long Island, was filled yesterday with country people eager to hear the latest developments in the case of Edward Hegeman, Caleb Dalton, and Edward Mead, who are in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Louis Schmidt and the burning of a house and barn belonging to James Martin, on the Great Neck road. Owing to a lack of system in conducting the examination considerable time was wasted. Justice Capen presided, and District Attorney Petty conducted the case for the people. James Martin, the employer of Schmidt, was recalled and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Petty, who asked him if he had expressed the opinion that the men in custody had committed the murder. Martin's answer was that he did not believe the men were guilty, but that they knew who committed the crime. He admitted having given $2 to the prisoner Dalton after his arrest "out of charity." To other queries of the District Attorney he answered: "I did not set the building on fire, nor did I get anybody to do it. I was at home, in Brooklyn, that night with my family. The last time I saw Schmidt was the Sunday previous to the fire, June 27. Schmidt went to Jersey the morning of the day upon which the fire occurred."

Mr. Martin has not yet received his insurance on the burned house. His wife, Phoebe A. Martin, was recalled for cross-examination touching her identification of Hegeman as the man who called at her residence in Huntington-street, Brooklyn, soon after the fire. Hegeman on that occasion inquired for her husband, and not finding him at home, asked if he suspected anybody. The next time Mrs. Martin saw Hegeman was when the officers were taking him to Amityville. Ruth Albin, a servant-girl, corroborated Mrs. Martin's testimony. Dr. E. A. Preston, who testified to the results of the post-mortem examination of Schmidt's body, expressed the opinion that Schmidt could not himself have inflicted the gun-shot wounds found in his neck and head. None of the testimony taken yesterday related to the alleged complicity of Dalton and Mead in the murder, and the grounds upon which they are held are known only to Justice Capen and the District Attorney. To-day, when the inquiry will be resumed, their connection with the affair may be brought to the public knowledge.

### CAUGHT AT PIRATICAL WORK.

ROBBING OYSTER-BOATS AT NIGHT IN THE HARBOR OF PORT CHESTER.

A man giving his name as William Thompson was arrested at Port Chester, Westchester County, early on Sunday morning, on a charge of robbing a number of sloops lying in the Byram River and in the Harbor of Port Chester. He was taken before Justice Henderson, and, after examination, was committed to the jail at White Plains to await the action of the Grand Jury. Thompson was discovered boarding and robbing the oyster sloops George C. Wood, Jennie Baker, and Emma C. Martin, about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, by a citizen of the village named Amos Morrell. He was using a small boat in his piratical trips from vessel to vessel, and when Morrell hailed him, claimed to be the Captain of one of the sloops. Morrell then aroused other persons in the neighborhood, among them Capt. Travis, of the Jennie Baker; Capt. Lockwood, of the George C. Wood, and a man named Patrick Sherry. A boat was procured and they all started down the river in chase of Thompson. He had already secured from the vessel a lot of oyster drags, boat-hooks, blankets, clothing, and other property, and on finding he was pursued, began to throw them overboard.

When his pursuers overtook him he warned them to keep clear of him, but they took no notice of his threat until he began to attack them with an eel spear, a powerful and dangerous weapon. The men then went ashore and procured a lot of cobble stones, with which they returned and opened fire on Thompson in such vigorous fashion that he found it wise to surrender. They took him ashore and turned him over to the authorities. About three-fourths of a mile down the river Thompson had a sloop, and his plan had been to make raids in his skiff and then put his booty aboard the larger vessel. He claimed to be from Peekskill, and said Peekskill was in Putnam County, this State; but evidence was found in his sloop showing that he had come from Rhode Island. It is not unlikely that a charge of piracy will be made against him in the Federal courts.

### HOTEL GUESTS ROBBED.

WATCHES, CHAINS, AND SUMS OF MONEY TAKEN FROM THE TREMONT HOUSE.

Capt. Brogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday the particulars of a series of robberies which had occurred at the Tremont House, in Broadway, between Bleecker and Third streets—just when is not known, but it is believed that they did not occur before midnight of Sunday nor after 6 A. M. yesterday, and that one man was the thief in all the cases. His gains are between $1,800 and $2,000. The Police were called in at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and were told that during the night several rooms in the hotel had been entered, and that the thief, with unusual daring, had taken the watches and money of the inmates from their clothes. Messrs. T. J. Welsh, J. F. Hunter and W. C. Moore, of Lancaster, S. C., slept in one room on the second floor. The thief, who is supposed to have entered by the window, took from Mr. Welsh's trousers $1,000 in money and a gold watch and chain. He took from Mr. Hunter's clothes $70, and from Mr. Moore's $100 and a gold watch and chain. In an adjoining room slept Mr. F. Faulkner, of Vermont. The thief entered by the window, and stole a gold watch and a hair chain. Other guests were robbed of small sums of money and articles of jewelry.

Capt. Brogan and his ward detectives were unable to ascertain whether a professional thief had hired a room at the hotel on Sunday night; but as the rooms did not appear to have been opened with false keys, it is believed that the robber descended to the second floor windows from an upper story by the fire-escape, and that he went back the same way. A description of the stolen watches, with their numbers, was given to Inspector Byrnes, and cards with this information will be sent to pawnbrokers. Whoever the thief may be, his daring is almost unparalleled.

### HARWARD'S SUPPOSED ASSAILANT.

James Costigan, the man who is supposed to have dealt Mr. Harward his death-blow, was arrested in this City yesterday, and taken to Brooklyn at midnight. He is the driver of a soda-water wagon and 21 years of age. The Police give him a bad reputation.

# THE MEETING OF SCIENTISTS

### STUDIES AND PLEASURES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MEMBERS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—SOME OF THE SUBJECTS OF PAPERS AND DISCUSSION—THE MEMBERS VISITING POINTS OF INTEREST.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—On Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the steamer Empire State started from Foster's Wharf for a trip down Boston Harbor. She carried a large number of members of the association and their friends, who had gladly availed themselves of the invitation of the Mayor and the city of Boston to view the harbor in this manner. The temperature in the city must have been very high, judging from the promise of the forenoon, but in the harbor and on the bay there was a refreshing breeze, not enough to cause the water to be rough, but sufficiently strong to drive many from forward to the after deck. In every respect the excursion was a most delightful one, and the city authorities had done all that it was possible to do for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. The excursion not only served to give a good general knowledge of the harbor, but it also afforded an opportunity to some persons from inland towns to enjoy their first sail on the open sea, for, although the spread of water just outside of the harbor proper is called Massachusetts Bay, it is really a part of the ocean, quite unprotected from the winds and waves of the open sea. On Sunday the members were scattered about through Boston and its suburban towns. Some visited Lynn, some went to Nantasket Beach, others remained in the city to visit places of special interest, of which there are not a few in this old historic city. Mr. Samuel Wells invited several friends to spend the day at his country residence at Readeville. Those who accepted this invitation were enabled to enjoy one of the finest views there is within a radius of many miles. The view was from the highest point of Blue Hill, originally spelled Blew Hill, which is the most elevated spot to be found within about 50 miles. The almost level country is spread out on every side, dotted with towns and villages here and there, and beautifully deversified with rivers and ponds, while far away the horizon is marked by the imperceptible blending of the ocean with the sky.

There were several communications read before the sections on Saturday which were not reviewed in the last report. Among them were those which are mentioned below.

RELIGION OF THE DAKOTA TRIBES.

Col. H. B. Carrington spoke about the Dakota tribes, particularly with reference to their religion. All nations seem to have some traditions about their origin, and these are often as strange as the most active fancy could invent or the strongest imagination conceive. The chief of the Japanese Legation, while in this country, said: "We have a tradition in Japan that our people came from the skies in a boat, and we have pictures which try to represent our ancestors. I know enough now to see that our people could not sail out of the sky; but when I see people here who, for the first time, remind me of the pictures of our forefathers, I wonder with awe whether America was not their home and the ocean waves took them to Japan." He referred to the red man of America. Perhaps some of the traditions will find their explanation when the study of anthropology, ethnology, and some other sciences or sources of knowledge has been followed a few years more; and, indeed, it seems that we must admit that some of these traditions are of such a character as to indicate an origin for them, which is more than mere fancy or imagination. Col. Carrington includes among the tribes of which he speaks not only the Dakotas, but also the Pawnees, Winnebagoes, Sioux, and some others. In no case has he found any words in the Indian language for cursing God. The Indian's reverence for the Great Spirit is above that of some white men who claim to be his superior. The Indian idea of the spirit land is that it is a physical paradise, where every taste and longing is promptly met. If he wants food it is near at hand; water springs up ready for use; ponies and game abound; blossoms, leaves, and fruit never fall; all is perennial and perpetual. The Indian conception of hell is quite different from our own. There is the same profusion of mercies and good things there, but, like Dives, who saw the happiness of heaven beyond his reach, the bad Indian cannot partake of the pleasures which surround him after death. Chief Joseph was once asked if he desired to have schools and churches on the Wallowa Reservation. He replied that he did not, and gave as his reason that they would "teach us to quarrel about God, as the Catholics and Protestants do. We fight each other, but we don't want to fight about God." Their mode of burial by raising the dead upon platforms beyond the reach of wild beasts, until the dust returns to earth, is full of strange fancies. The problem of what shall be done with the red man demands our attention at this time. The past has shown that when he enters upon a treaty with the white man understandingly he is as faithful to his agreement as we are ourselves. We call him a savage, but he can be a friend. This has been true of the Narragansetts, the Delawares, the Pawnees, the Winnebagoes, the Crows; Spotted Tail, with his 10,000 companions, has kept the pledges made in 1866; Red Cloud and his followers are true, in spite of numerous deprivations which they have suffered. Since the year 1865 there has not been a border campaign which did not have its impulse in the aggressions of the white men.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Middletown, Conn., discussed "The Soil Supply of Nitrogen for Plants." One of the most costly of the essential ingredients of soil for plant life is nitrogen, of which a great quantity is supplied by artificial fertilizers, such as guano, ammoniated superphosphates, &c. Nitrogen is not only removed by crops, but it is lost from the soil by the action of water, which dissolves the nitrates and carries them away. Experiments conducted in England and on the European Continent, have shown that a large part of the nitrogen of the soil is lost in this way. In New-England, and elsewhere in our country, owing to our climate, it appears that less nitrogen is wasted from our soil in this way than is the case in Europe. The results of experiments in the field have indicated that in this country we need not apply so large a quanity of nitrogen in our fertilizers as is necessary across the ocean, and we may, therefore, succeed with cheaper fertilizers.

Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, in speaking of the "Age of the Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior," briefly referred to the observations of others, and then stated his own conclusions. The eastern bed of trap, belonging to the copper-bearing rocks, is beneath a conformable bed of eastern sand-stone, with which it must be contemporaneous, and not of prior age. He claimed that his observations would abolish the Keweenawan system from prepaleozoic rock, and that it shows the fallacy of any attempt to establish geological systems upon lithological evidence alone. His work sustained the general views of Foster and Whitney rather than those of more recent geologists.

CEREBRO-SPINAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. S. V. Clevenger's communication entitled "Plan of the Cerebro-spinal Nervous System," may be summed up in this form:

The great French and German cerebral anatomists, Luys and Meynert, had endeavored to determine the architecture of the human brain from a multitude of microscopical sections, but so intricate were the relationship of the fibres, nerve cells, arteries, veins, connective-tissue, &c., that it was at once seen that lower forms of animal life must be studied carefully in an anatomical and physiological way before the plan could be determined. Luys did nothing in this direction, while Meynert went as far as the brains of small mammals. The scheme of the latter started with the upper part of the brain as the seat of consciousness, and, working downward, his "projection series" ended in the periphery. The nerve fibres composing the cerebrum and cerebellum were mainly considered. The presence of a multitude of ganglia dispersed throughout this region was unaccounted for, and as these centres were of undoubted importance, and all well known to anatomists from the time of Aristotle and Erasistratus, it was seen by pathologists that these schemes were insufficient. Dr. Clevenger began by studying microscopic life, (protozoa,) and extending his observations of nerve organization upward through worms, fishes, invertebrates, and vertebrates generally, reached a conclusion which he announced in this paper. His plan assigns to man a primary system, equivalent to that which subserves all nerve functionment in forms below arthropoda, the sympathetic system, so called. Next, the secondary or spinal system is foreshadowed by the central ganglia of invertebrates, connected with organs of special sense—audition, sight, special, tactile, &c.—and the highest centres, such as the cerebrum, olfactory lobes, gasserian ganglion, optic lobes, cerebellum, and olivary body are identical with the intervertebral ganglia, which develop upon the sensory nerves of vertebrates above the cyclostome fishes. In the case of the cerebellum many of these intervertebral ganglia have been fused together, thus causing co-ordinated action. The cerebrum is also composed of several hypertrophied, similar ganglia, the frontal lobe being the last to develop in the scale of intelligence, and its growth crowding the occipital downward and then forward, forming the temporal or middle lobe, and creating the fissure of Sylvius. The Doctor then spoke of the immense number of fibre bundles and nerve-cell masses that fall into place in his plan, accounting for their functions, and showing that the bee alone, among invertebrates, owns a cerebrum comparable to that of man. The paper is very voluminous, and passages only were read.

ROUTINE WORK OF THE MEETING.

The morning session of Monday was partly devoted to subjects of a business nature. The general session was held in Huntington Hall of the Institute of Technology, soon after 10 o'clock. Several new members were proposed and elected, after which the association proceeded to decide upon the place where the next meeting should be held. It was voted to accept the invitation of Cincinnati, and next year the meeting will be held at that place, beginning on Aug. 17. Letters of invitation were also received from Montreal and Minneapolis. The invitation from Montreal was for the year 188[illegible]. The people of Montreal desire to have ample time to make adequate preparation for the meeting in their city, and have, therefore, communicated their invitation one year in advance of the usual time. A vote of thanks was passed for the invitation extended by Minneapolis.

The reports of special committees were then called for. The first committee that reported was appointed seven years ago to memorialize Congress and State Legislatures regarding the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests. The full report was too long to be read in full, but a summary was read by the Chairman, Mr. F. B. Hough, of Lowville. It embodied a great amount of historical information, a summary of many experiments on the growth of forest trees, embracing many results of both scientific and commercial importance. In foreign countries much attention has been given to the subject of forestry, especially in Austria and Bohemia, but in this country comparatively little has yet been done. The committee had prepared a memorial to be sent to the Governors of States to be presented by them to the State Legislatures, which the committee desired should be distributed under the auspices of the association, signed by the proper officers. The report was adopted and the committee was discharged.

The Committee on Science-teaching in the Public Schools reported through its Chairman, Dr. E. L. Youmans, of New-York. Mr. Elliott then made a report for an old Committee on the Registration of Deaths, Births, and Marriages, and moved the reappointment of the committee, which was done.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SECTIONS.

It was after 11 o'clock when the sections were able to begin their work, and few communications were presented during the morning session. Mr. H. C. Lewis presented some notes "On the Aurora and Zodiacal Light of May 2, 1877." A simultaneous appearance of an aurora and the zodiacal occurred on that date; the various changes of the aurora were given in detail. One remarkable feature was the formation of a bright streamer, which maintained its position relative to the earth for nearly an hour. It seemed immovable, and resembled the tail of a comet. Meanwhile, the zodiacal cone, which was bright early in the evening, had moved past the streamer and passed below the horizon. The streamer had remained, like a great pointer, fixed to the earth, and marking its motion, while the heavens revolved past it. This fact was conclusive evidence of the terrestrial character of the aurora and of the cosmical nature of the zodiacal light. Another fact leading to the same conclusions was the character of their spectra. That of the zodiacal light was continuous and that of the aurora was a line-spectrum; the former is such as would be given by sunlight reflected from matter in space; the latter would be given by an electric discharge through a gas.

A paper, by the Rev. H. C. Hovey, on "Ancient Quarries of Calcareous or Oriental Alabaster and Flint," occupied the attention of the anthropological section during most of the morning session. The paper was profusely illustrated by maps, diagrams, and specimens, and the discoveries described were of a remarkable nature. The quarries are in the Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, and have long been regarded as evidence of the vandalism of saltpetre miners who labored here in 1812; but experiments as to the rate of stalagmitic growth prove this to be an error, and that these works are at least 1,000 years old. In further proof of their being due to the Indians, Mr. Hovey exhibited stone pounders which were found amid the débris, and which would not have been used by those having better tools. When the newer portion of the cave was first opened, the speaker, who was one of the early explorers, saw many Indian foot-prints and torches and other relics. Two years ago he found a flint mine and workshop about a mile under ground, amid cinders of old fires, fragments of torches, and similar proofs of Indian preoccupancy. A stone lamp was also found, together with an abundance of flint chips and oblong blocks of a size convenient to be carried away to be made in arrow-heads, hoes, &c., in the open air. Search at the mouth of the cave had unearthed quantities of such articles. Alabaster ornaments are less plentiful. The material undergoes decay on exposure to the elements, yet a few specimens were found and deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. The fact of the decay of this kind of alabaster, and also of the fading of flint, was established by a series of experiments. This paper was discussed by Prof. Putnam, Prof. Cox, Gen. Carrington, and other members, who manifested a decided interest in its contents.

In Section A, Mr. W. Anthony delivered a lecture on experiments showing the movement of a horizontal current in the earth's magnetic fields. The topophone, an instrument to determine the direction and position of a source of sound, was explained by Prof. H. M. Mayer, with an account of the application of this instrument to scientific investigation. Prof. William A. Rogers read a paper on the preliminary determination of the equation between the British Imperial standard yard and mètre of the archives; and Henry Merton and B. F. Thomas gave some observations on electromotive force and the Brush dynamo-electric machine.

In the afternoon, after lunch, excursions were made to various points of interest. One section went to the Eastern Railroad Depot, where, by special invitation of the company, a special train was taken for Salem. This section was probably the largest, and numbered 600. On arrival at Salem they were met at the depot by a committee and escorted first to the Peabody Academy of Science, where some time was devoted to an inspection of the many curiosities with which the old East India Museum is filled, and which were brought and presented to the society by ship-masters of Salem. The Essex Institute was also visited, after which the members were entertained at the residence of S. Endicott Peabody, and at dark they returned to Boston. Another section of the association, by the courtesy of the same corporation, visited the sea-side resorts upon Cape Ann as far as Rockport; and still another party made a geological excursion to Marblehead Neck under the escort of members acquainted with the locality. By invitation of the Hon. James B. Francis those interested in manufactures made a trip over the Lowell Railroad to Lowell, where an opportunity was had of inspecting some of the finest factories in New-England, after which a collation was furnished by the corporation, and the party returned to the city.

### AN ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard Observatory, was so fortunate as to make a discovery which has been characterized as one of the most important discoveries in stellar physics of the present century. Prof. Pickering uses in some of his investigations a prism, placed between the object-glass and the eye-piece of his telescope, and this apparatus, of his own device, has led him to the following observations: In the ordinary telescope a star is seen as a point of light, hardly larger than it appears to the naked eye. With the instrument containing the prism a star, instead of giving the appearance of a point of light, is drawn out into a continuous band. When, however, the telescope with the prism is directed to a planetary nebula, the light is collected into a star-like point without any band, and these facts enable the astronomer to distinguish instantly between a star and a planetary nebula. This principle has already enabled Prof. Pickering to discover several planetary nebulæ. On Thursday evening an object was observed which presented the appearance of two star-like points within the band, in the modified telescope. Astronomers do not venture to express any decided opinion as to what the newly-discovered object is. It is entirely different from anything heretofore observed in the telescope, and is regarded as a very important object for investigation.

### NEW PAPAL DIGNITARIES.

A cable dispatch from Rome to the New-York *Freeman's Journal* announces the following disposals by the Holy Father, on the recommendations of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide:

I. The Right Rev. P. A. Feehan, now Bishop of Nashville, is promoted to be the first Archbishop of Chicago, Chicago having been raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan See, with Alton and Peoria as its Suffragan Sees.

II. The Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, formerly Bishop of Chicago, having been permanently disabled to officiate, by an afflictive disease, is retired on a pension of $2,000 a year.

III. Kansas City, hitherto in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, is made an Episcopal See, and the Right Rev. Dr. Hogan, now Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo., is named its first Bishop, and remains Administrator of the bereaved Diocese of St. Joseph.

### SAVED BY THE FREAKS OF AN ELEVATOR.

Herrman Hoffman, of No. 23 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped a horrible death yesterday. He took some cigar-boxes to Brown & Earle's cigar factory, at Nos. 205 to 209 East Thirty-third-street, and about 5 P. M. got on the elevator at the basement, and pulled the rope for it to ascend. He allowed it to go up at a dangerous rate of speed, and when it reached the fourth floor could not check it. The top of the car struck the beams from which the gear is suspended, and the wire rope suspending the car was broken. The elevator dropped several feet, and then stopped a moment, dropped again and stopped, and continued thus to descend until it reached the basement. Hoffman escaped with a sprained ankle and severe bruises. He was attended by a physician, and friends took him home.

### MR. EMMET ILL.

The Grand Opera-house was closed last night owing to indisposition, of the usual sort, on the part of Mr. J. K. Emmet. A crowd arrived at the theatre as early as 7:30 o'clock, and much disappointment was expressed at the statement made at the entrance: "Owing to the illness of Mr. Emmet there will be no performance here to-night." Mr. John F. Poole was greatly annoyed at Mr. Emmet's failure to keep his engagement, and denounced the man's conduct in unmeasured terms as he watched the crowds arriving and departing from the entrance to the theatre. Mr. Emmet's family would see no one last evening. The theatre will remain closed to-night, as Mr. Poole has not ready a successor to "Fritz in Ireland."

### NORTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The contracting force engaged on the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri will complete the grading to the Yellowstone early in October. The President of the road has directed the chief engineer to transfer the working force directly across to the located line of the Yellowstone division, with the intention of reaching and passing Miles City and Fort Keogh next July.

# RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

## DRAMATIC.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" was last night seen at Niblo's Garden Theatre by a crowd of people that filled the house from floor to the uppermost gallery. The greater part of the audience remained until midnight to see the wonders of the last act, but many left before that time, having been sufficiently dazzled and surprised without waiting for the Bric-à-Brac ballet and the final tableau. Jules Verne's story, under the hands of the dramatist, may have disappeared, but in its place the Kiralfy Brothers have presented a series of beautiful pictures, and nobody complains of the liberty taken with the author. The arrival of the Suez steamer in the first scene of act first is realistic, although it develops a deplorable tendency of small steamers to large and excessively noisy whistles and much waste of steam. This is forgotten in a later scene of the same act, in which a beautiful picture is given of a royal Necropolis, a procession of brilliantly costumed dancers and supernumeraries, and the fortunate rescue of a Hindu Princess from an untimely roasting. The audience had an opportunity, in act second, to discover that the Kiralfys have not lost the art of making spectacular plays pleasing without being offensive to the most fastidious persons, the costuming in no instance being objectionable. The scene in Borneo, representing a tropical court shaded with gorgeous hanging curtains, and a vista between tall palms extending across a pretty bay, with shaded roofs and tall towers upon the opposite shore, was a charming specimen of the scenic artist's work. The processions of the ballet, and the rich pictures produced by their marching and counter-marching under shifting colored lights, was very brilliant. The skillful pirouetting of Mlle. De Rosa and Mlle. Cornalba won them several deserved recalls. The finale of the second act was naturally followed by tumults of applause, which the scene richly deserved. In act third there was some railroading that was amusing, if not necessary. This act could easily be dispensed with without at all lessening the interest in the spectacle, and the cutting would bring together more quickly the brilliant pictures which precede, and the elaborate "Bric-à-Brac" ballet which follows it and closes a spectacle of great scenic brilliancy. The plot is said to have been changed, but Phineas Fogg wins his wager, the Borneo brass band is as teutonic as ever, and Jean Francois Passepartout furnishes the old, thin streak of humor. The scenery is nearly all new, the costumes are quite fresh and attractive, and the music appropriate. The leading parts were acceptably interpreted by Mr. Meredith, Mr. Buckley, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Carlotta Evelyn, and Miss Sherwood. Mr. Arnold Kiralfy appeared in one scene of the second act, and his "Pas Sauvage" was rewarded with cordial applause and a peremptory recall.

### FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

The "New Evangeline" was presented last evening at Haverly's Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and received a hearty welcome from a large audience, who fully appreciated its merits and were disposed to overlook its defects. The "New Evangeline" is the familiar extravaganza revised and in parts rewritten. In its new shape, and with a judicious use of the pruning-knife, it will probably meet with as much popular favor as was accorded the original production. The extravaganza has been improved in many ways by the revision, but some of the new features, notably that of the introduction of the supposed comic element of drunkenness in one of the characters, could be spared without detriment. The action of the play is spirited, many of the incidents are extremely amusing, and the singing is good. Ten new songs have been introduced, while the more popular of the old airs have been retained. Evangeline was impersonated last evening by Miss Vernona Jarbeau, who endowed the character with much piquancy and vivacity. Miss Louise Searle made an acceptable Gabriel, while Catherine, her mother, became, in the hands of the lilliputian, George Fortescue, the "hit" of the evening. His impersonation was greeted with frequent and well-deserved applause, and was very cleverly conceived. Mr. Harry Hunter, as the Lone Fisherman, was, as usual, irresistibly funny. Mr. Edward Chapman, as Le Blanc, was sufficiently agile and amusing, and Mr. Charles Grooves was a good Peter Papyrus until he attempted to counterfeit intoxication. The other leading characters were personated by Miss Rosa Dana, who made a pretty Eulalia; Mr. Max Figman, who was intrusted with the dual characters of Basil and King Boorioboola Gha; Miss Pauline Hall and Mr. George A. Schiller. There was a reporter among the personages, but he was a very tame and harmless individual in the hands of the young lady who impersonated the character. The play last evening was handsomely mounted, and the costumes were varied and gorgeous.

### THE STANDARD THEATRE.

At the Standard Theatre last evening a new comedy-drama, by J. W. Shannon, author of "Champagne and Oysters," and "Bouquets and Bombshells," was produced for the first time. The drama is in four acts, and entitled "A Golden Game; or, Spiders and Fly," and the author appeared as one of the actors. The story of the play centres around the adventures of Max Strauss, who is a middle-aged German, engaged in saving his daughter from the snares of a couple of impostors who, under the guise of noblemen, are seeking to gain her hand and her money. Strauss is engaged by one of them, the Chevalier Carniolla, to personate the father of the girl, and he does it so perfectly and naturally as only a real father could. Of course the villains are eventually brought to justice, and all the good people of the play are rendered happy before the curtain drops on the final scene. "A Golden Game" is one of the best of the modern American dramas which has been produced here in some time. The characters are all strongly drawn, the dialogue, although at times rather finely spun out, does not weary the audience, and the stage business is effective and artistically executed. Max Strauss, the central figure of the drama, is personated by Mr. Shannon, the author, and he makes of the character a fine picture of a German-American, as we find him in real life. None of the Teutonic characteristics are exaggerated, and in certain scenes Mr. Shannon fairly captured his audience by the quiet force of his acting. The next character in importance is Bob Sampson, the friend and companion of Strauss, but his exact opposite in all respects. He is a jolly, good-natured fellow, who keeps the house in a roar of laughter by his funny speeches and the ludicrous situations which he creates. George R. Edeson assumes this part, and he has studied it well, as his performance of last evening showed. The only real serious fault of the play is that it is too long, but the necessary cutting can be done so easily that this can be remedied without trouble. George Parkes is given a thoroughly agreeable part in the character of Baron Mobetzki, an exquisite impostor. He shared the applause with Shannon and Edeson last evening, and was called before the curtain three times. Miss Cora Tanner, as Clara Strauss, the daughter of Max, acted very prettily, and was liberally applauded, although in the emotional scenes she was weak. Miss Laura Le Claire was the maiden aunt of Clara, and contributed to the enjoyment of the audience. The other characters of the cast were all well sustained. The playing time of the drama can be materially reduced, and this will add greatly to its effects. It was greeted last evening by a full house, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The scenery, which includes four sets, is very fine, and the conservatory of the second act is a masterpiece of scenic art.

### THE BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE.

The regular season of the Bijou Opera-house, in Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, was opened last evening by Willie Edouin's "Sparks" Company in the two-act conceit by Nat Childs and Willie Edouin, entitled "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery." The little theatre was packed with an audience which laughed and cheered from the opening to the close of the piece. There is no particular plot to "Dreams." It is simply one of those peculiar fancies which serve to introduce a number of specialty artists in a series of character sketches, and furnishes a pleasant evening's entertainment without drawing too heavily upon the intellectual powers of the audience. In the first act Willie Edouin appears as an old man of 70, and Alice Atherton as his wife, an old lady of 65. In the second act, which is the "dream," Edouin is a young man of 21, and Alice a girl of 19. The company embraces 10 members, and nearly all of them sustain from two to four characters. Alice Atherton, who is an old favorite, sings several songs, in which she was warmly applauded, as was also Miss Ida Shapleigh in her character songs as Lillie Succotash. The entertainment is a thoroughly enjoyable one, and well suited to the warm weather.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

When their "trouble," as they like to term their performances, began last evening, the San Francisco Minstrels were greeted by a large audience. The old-time favorites were given an enthusiastic reception, and the new members of the troupe were at once accepted as performers entitled to good-will at least. Their singing and acting subsequently proved them fit for the favor which has so long been conferred upon the better known among the minstrels. Charley Backus was in good form, his face being even more mobile than it used to be; but his partner, Billy Birch, was not in his happiest mood, the reason for which was in the fact that he is a martyr to gout. George Thatcher acted and sang very cleverly, and was particularly good in the manner in which he suggested Sothern by tricks of action. Arthur Cook, W. F. Bishop, H. W. Frillman, Stanley Grey, and some youthful choristers sang admirably.

### FROM THE WHALING FLEET.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—The whaling schooner Gage H. Phillips arrived from a 20 months' whaling voyage with 1,000 barrels of sperm-oil. She reports on the western ground, July 4, schooner B. F. Sparks, with 30 barrels of sperm-oil this season; July 9, the bark Tropic Bird, of New-Bedford, took a large sperm whale; on the same date, schooner Crown Point, clean, which reports that on her passage out, John Rose, of Provincetown, the cook, was washed overboard and lost; July 10, schooner Alcyone, with 40 barrels of sperm; July 19, schooner H. M. Simmons, with 200 barrels of sperm and 200 barrels of humpback; July 19, schooner Franklin, of New-Bedford, clean; July 22, bark Attleboro, of New-Bedford, with nothing since leaving St. Helena; Aug. 3, schooner Admiral Blake, of Marion, with 25 barrels of sperm.

### ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Kentucky, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, and S. B. Guion, of Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, is at the Gilsey House.

Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court; the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Rome, Italy; Ezra Millard, of Omaha, and ex-Mayor J. J. Crouse, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

F. de Pressensé, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington; Secretary of State Joseph B. Carr, of Albany, and Congressional Delegate S. W. Downey, of Wyoming, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—The schooner William Mathewson arrived to-day from the Grand Banks with 2,000 quintals of codfish.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 29.—Samuel Piercy and his Deception Combination, of San Francisco, Stage Manager J. H. Vinson, was playing here to full houses last week, and will start East to-day, by way of Denver, on the way to New-York.

### THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Rosin firm at $1 05 for Strained, $1 10 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 30 @$1 90 for Yellow Dip, $2 for Virgin. Corn steady; prime White, 58c., mixed, 56c.

### THE CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Market brisk, and prices ¼c. higher. There were sold 11,000 bxs. Factory Cheese at 12c.@13c.; in bulk at 12¼c.; 462 bxs. of Farm Dairy Cheese at 11½c.@12¾c., and 40 pkg. of Butter at 12c.@26c.

### PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Printing Cloth market has been quiet, and with a light demand and no sales reported, quotations are easier, though nominally unchanged.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma.—The signal success which has attended the use of this medicine has induced the proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with that terrible disease—asthma—in its different forms. See advertisement on last page.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Lost Cause Regained; Secession's Great Power in the National Councils; The Rebel War Claims; Ohio's Representatives; Plaisted, Fogg, and Nye; Surrendering to Kelly; Stabbed in the Street; Butler again a Bourbon; Researches in Science; The Frauds in Alabama; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Agricultural Matters: Experiments with Corn; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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## DIED.

BARKLEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, ROBERT DEWITT BARKLEY, son of the late Robert Barkley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 340 West 23d-st.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 30, HETTIE C., wife of Warren Beebe.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Elm Grove Cemetery, Mystic, Conn. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

DELANEY.—Suddenly, at Ocean Beach, on the 29th inst., Capt. JOHN J. DELANEY.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Walnut-st., Arlington-avenue station, Orange, N. J., on the 31st inst., upon the arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay-st. 1:10 P. M., via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

DIXON.—On the 28th inst., at the residence of her niece, Sarah E. Baywood, No. 28 Suffolk-st., Mrs. ANN DIXON, relict of Joseph Dixon, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GIFFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 29, 1880, in this City, SANDFORD R. GIFFORD.

Funeral services will be held at his father's house, in Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Aug. 30, 1880, in the 80th year of her age, PAMELIA AUGUSTA, relict of the late Benjamin Hitchcock.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 408 West 57th-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at New-Milford, Conn. Please not send flowers.

MAPES.—At Yonkers, Aug. 30, Mrs. JANE ELIZA MAPES, widow of James Mapes.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 1, from the Reformed Church, Yonkers, at 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 28, instant, suddenly, JEANNIE OGDEN, wife of Bloomfield J. Miller, and daughter of the late Morgan L. Ogden.

The funeral services will be held at the house, No. 8 Central-av., Newark, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MYERS.—At Stamford, N. Y., on Aug. 27, ELLEN D. M. MYERS, wife of William H. Myers, and daughter of the late S. M. W. and Sarah Brooks.

Funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., near Lewis-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, Aug. 29, at Orange, N. J., THEODORE W. REYNOLDS, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Centre-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3:30 P. M.

SIMONSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, in Barnegat Bay, by drowning, GEORGE L., Jr., eldest son of George L. and Evelyn H. Simonson, age 13.

Funeral services to-day, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Throop-av., near Dekalb-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited.

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### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship France, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Geller, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 P. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Belgenland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Honduras leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Belize and Bay Island leave New-York Sept. 3. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for St. Thomas and Barbadoes leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Sept. 12. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 25.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1880.

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# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 30.

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12 M.

U. S. 6s r., '81 ... $10,000 ... 104¼ | U. S. 4s r., 1907 ... 5,500 ... 110½ | U. S. 5s c., '81 ... 10,000 ... 102⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$100,000 U. S. 5s c., '81 ... 102⅞

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 30.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the week opened with an active speculation, but the market was characterized by an unsettled tone, and the fluctuations in prices were both wide and frequent. The bulls are still confident of the further appreciation in values, and believe there is a sound basis for an upward movement in the increased earnings of the railroads and the prosperous condition of affairs throughout the entire country. On the other hand, the bears contend that prices are already too high, and do not represent true values, but are the result of a forcing process which has reached its furthest limit. The situation is so fraught with uncertainty that small traders are in doubt whether to operate on the long or the short side of the account, and are glad to accept small profits on either side, for the moment. At the opening of business to-day a weak tone prevailed, and in the early dealings the speculation was irregular. Toward noon there was a general decline, ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ℔ cent., the latter in Delaware and Hudson. During the afternoon the market became firmer, and, under the influence of a strong buying movement, prices advanced ¼ to 6⅝ ℔ cent., Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the coal shares, Western Union, the Granger stocks, Michigan Central, Erie, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Lake Shore, and New-York Central leading the improvement. In the late dealings there was a fractional reaction which was almost entirely recovered in the final sales, and the market closed firm. Among the miscellaneous shares, Montauk Coal was very firmly held, advancing from 74½ to 75¾, and closing at the highest point.

The transactions aggregated 312,474 shares, including 50,000 Erie, 38,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,800 St. Paul, 10,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 10,100 Lake Shore, 5,500 Wabash Pacific, 3,900 New-Jersey Central, 3,500 Western Union, 3,600 Kansas and Texas, [illegible] North-west, [illegible] Delaware and Hudson, [illegible] Marietta and Cincinnati, [illegible] Nashville and Chattanooga, [illegible] New-York Central, [illegible] Union Pacific, [illegible] Pacific Mail, 3,100 Iron Mountain, 3,000 C. C. and I. C., 2,700 Michigan Central, 2,700 Manhattan Elevated, and 2,400 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

North-west advanced from 90 to 90½ and closed at 90¼; St. Paul rose from 87½ to 87¾, declined to 87, sold up to 88⅛, reacted to 87⅝, and closed at 88; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up from 87⅞ to 89½, reacted to 88⅝, and recovered to 89¼; Delaware and Hudson, which closed on Saturday at 85½, opened at 84, rose to 84⅝, returned to 84, advanced to 84⅝, and reacted to 84¼; New-Jersey Central sold up from 75 to 75¾, fell off to 74⅞, rose to 75, and reacted to 75⅜; Erie advanced from 37⅜ to 38, fell off to 37⅝, sold up to 38⅝, and closed at 38; do. preferred receded from 65½ to 65, and rose to 66; Western Union advanced from 102¾ to 103⅞, declined to 102¾, rose to 104⅞, reacted to 103⅝, and rallied to 104. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold up from 40⅝ to 41⅛, fell off to 40¼, and recovered to 41¼; do. preferred rose from 83⅞ to 84⅝, fell off to 83, sold up to 84⅝, and reacted to 84¼; Iron Mountain declined from 55 to 54¼, and rose to 55⅛; Michigan Central sold up from 93 to 93⅞, receded to 92⅝, advanced to 94⅛, and closed at 94; Lake Shore rose from 105⅛ to 105¾, returned to 105, sold up to 106⅛, and closed at 106¼; Wabash Pacific rose from 38⅝ to 39¼, and reacted to 39⅛; do. preferred sold up from 69⅞ to 70⅝, and reacted to 70¼; New-York Central declined from 129 to 128⅝, and advanced to 130; Manhattan Elevated rose from 25⅞ to 27½; Union Pacific declined from 93⅞ to 92¾, rose to 93⅝, and closed at 93¼; Nashville, Chattanooga advanced from 68⅜ to 69½; Montauk Coal rose from 74½ to 75, and closed at 75¾ bid; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 132½ to 131⅝, advanced to 134¾, and closed at 134⅜.

The Money market worked easily throughout the day, there being large offerings of capital at low rates of interest. Call loans ranged between 2 and 3 ℔ cent., and closed at 2@2½ ℔ cent. on stock collateral and at 1½@2 ℔ cent. on United States bonds. Time loans were made at from 3 to 5½ ℔ cent., according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 4½@5½ ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ discount, selling par; Charleston, buying ⅛ @3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, ⅛ discount; Chicago, 100@125 discount; Boston, 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher, at 114 for new 4s, 114⅞ for 4½s, and 105⅛ for 5s. In American railway securities Erie common declined from 41⅛ to 39⅞; do. consolidated Firsts from 90⅛ to 89⅛; Pennsylvania from 60½ to 60¼; Reading from 12⅛@12¼ to 11⅞; New-York Central from 136 to 134½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 71 to 70⅜; and do. Seconds from 30 to 29⅞; Illinois Central fell off from 116 to 115, and recovered to 115⅛. Bar Silver was steady at 52¼d. ℔ ounce. The sum of £148,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 85f. 85c. to 86f. 22½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations were unchanged at $4 83 for 60-day bills, and $4 84 for demand. The volume of business was light, buyers apparently holding off for lower rates. Actual transactions were effected at $4 80¾ to $4 81¼ for 60-days, $4 83 to $4 83¼ for demand, $4 83¼ to $4 83¾ for cable transfers, and $4 79 to $4 79½ for commercial bills. Cotton bills from the different Southern ports were freely offered to-day, thus indicating that the receipts of new Cotton are far in excess of last year.

Government bonds were firm on very limited offerings. The inquiry was light and the transactions small. The only changes in the quotations were an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. in 6s and 5s and in 4½s, coupon. Railroad bonds were quite active, but the market was very irregular. There were large sales of Erie consolidated Seconds, which caused a decline in these securities from 85⅝ to 85⅛; they subsequently rose to 86, fell off to 85⅝, advanced to 86⅞, reacted to 86¼, and closed at 86⅜; do. funded Firsts sold up from 81⅝ to 82, receded to 81¼, and recovered to 82; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern declined from 94 to 93⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, class B, fell off from 68⅞ to 68, and rallied to 68⅛; C. C. and I. C. incomes sold down from 44 to 41¼, and recovered to 42¼; Iron Mountain Seconds declined from 106 to 105¾; do. second preferred incomes from 81 to 80½; Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s from 110½ to 110; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented Consols from 98½ to 98; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 100¾ to 100; New-Jersey Central adjustments from 111 to 109; Ohio Central Firsts from 91 to 90; Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 120 to 119; Mobile and Ohio debentures rose from 79½ to 80; Michigan Central 7s from 121⅛ to 124; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts from 105 to 105¾, and Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin branch) from 106 to 107½; Texas Pacific construction 6s fell off from 83½ to 81⅞, and returned to 82⅞; do. income land grants declined from 68½ to 67; Kansas and Texas Seconds receded from 67½ to 66⅞. State bonds were inactive; Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 38.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,340,659 42 |
| Payments | [illegible] |
| Balance, coin | 87,088,352 13 |
| Balance, notes | 5,497,334 13 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 30.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 110 | 110 |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon | 111½ | 111½ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Adams Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American Express | 58 | 57⅞ |
| Albany and Susquehanna | 110 | 110 |
| Alton and Terre Haute | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alton and Terre Haute pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph | 42 | 42½ |
| American District Telegraph | 75 | 75 |
| Boston Water Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston Air Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston Land Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| B., C. R. and Northern | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canada Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Climax Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Caribou Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C., C., C. and I. | 71 | 71 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 18½ | 18¾ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref. | 25⅜ | 25½ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. C. and I. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy | 132 | 134⅜ |
| Chicago and Alton | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| Chicago and North-west | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago and North-west pref. | 120 | 117¾ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref. | 111 | 109 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Consolidation Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cumberland Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Excelsior Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Denver and Rio Grande | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Harlem | 200 | 200 |
| Homestake Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Houston and Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ind., Bloomington and Western | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Keokuk and Des Moines | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Keokuk and Des Moines pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake Shore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake Erie and Western | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| La Plata | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisville and Nashville | 151 | 150 |
| Little Pittsburg | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago | 100 | [illegible] |
| Manhattan Railroad | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mariposa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mariposa pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan Railroad | [illegible] | 90 |
| Michigan Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobile and Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morris and Essex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maryland Coal | 19 | 19 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Central Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-Jersey Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York and New-Haven | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York Elevated | 111 | 111 |
| New-York, Lake Erie and Western | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio and Mississippi | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio and Mississippi pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ontario Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon Railway and Navigation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Panama | 185 | 185 |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia and Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quicksilver | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quicksilver pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rensselaer and Saratoga | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Standard Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sutro Tunnel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis and San Francisco | [illegible] | 36 |
| St. Louis and San Francisco pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul and Omaha | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul and Omaha pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-York, Ontario and Western | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wells-Fargo Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western Union Telegraph | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Express | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | [illegible] |
| Alton and Terre Haute pref. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American District Tel. | 75 | 75 | [illegible] |
| Canada Southern | 60 | 60 | [illegible] |
| Central Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., St. L. and N. O. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. C. and I. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., Bur. and Quincy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago and North-west | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi. and North-west pref. | 117¾ | 117¾ | 100 |
| Chi., Mil. and St. Paul | 88⅛ | 87 | 17,800 |
| Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref. | 109 | 109 | 100 |
| Chi., R. I. and Pacific | 114¼ | 114 | 450 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 124¼ | 124¼ | 200 |
| Central Pacific | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 100 |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 89½ | 87⅞ | 38,000 |
| Del. and Hudson Canal | 84⅝ | 84 | 4,958 |
| Denver and Rio Grande | 72 | 71⅞ | 800 |
| Han. and St. Joseph | 41⅜ | 40⅝ | 7,820 |
| Han. and St. Joseph pref. | 84⅝ | 83 | 4,924 |
| Illinois Central | 115 | 115 | 400 |
| Lake Shore | 106⅛ | 105 | 10,150 |
| Lake Erie and Western | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 400 |
| Louisville and Nashville | 150 | 150 | 100 |
| Little Pittsburg | 4⅛ | 4 | 500 |
| Manhattan Railroad | 27½ | 25⅞ | 2,700 |
| Montauk Gas | 75¾ | 74½ | 800 |
| Mar. and Cin. 1st pref. | 7¾ | 7 | 4,300 |
| Metropolitan Railroad | 90 | 90 | 200 |
| Michigan Central | 94⅛ | 92⅝ | 2,700 |
| Mo., Kansas and Texas | 36⅝ | 35 | 3,600 |
| Morris and Essex | 110⅞ | 109⅞ | 1,400 |
| Nash., Chat. and St. Louis | 69½ | 68⅜ | 1,000 |
| New-Jersey Central | 75¾ | 74⅞ | 3,980 |
| New-York Central | 130 | 128⅝ | 4,080 |
| New-York Elevated | 111 | 111 | 310 |
| N. Y., Lake E. and Western | 38⅝ | 37⅜ | 50,371 |
| N. Y., L. E. and West. pref. | 66 | 65 | 2,300 |
| Northern Pacific | 30⅞ | 30½ | 300 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 52⅞ | 52⅛ | 850 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34 | 33⅝ | 1,210 |
| Ontario and Western | 25 | 24⅞ | 1,700 |
| Oregon Railway and Nav. | 122 | 121¼ | 550 |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅞ | 39⅛ | 3,500 |
| Ohio Central | 21⅞ | 21½ | 300 |
| Philadelphia and Reading | 23 | 22⅞ | 300 |
| Sutro Tunnel | 1⅝ | 1½ | 900 |
| St. L. and San Fran. pref. | 46½ | 46¼ | 100 |
| St. L. and San Fran. 1st pref. | 77½ | 76½ | 300 |
| St. L. and Iron Mountain | 55⅜ | 54¼ | 3,100 |
| St. Paul and Omaha | 43 | 42½ | 300 |
| St. Paul and Omaha pref. | 82¾ | 82¼ | 700 |
| Union Pacific | 93⅞ | 92¾ | 2,800 |
| Wabash, St. L. and Pacific | 39⅝ | 38½ | 2,700 |
| Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref. | 70⅝ | 69⅞ | 2,900 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 104⅞ | 102¾ | 3,500 |
| Total sales | | | 312,474 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1880, registered | 102½ | 102¾ |
| United States 6s, 1880, coupon | 102½ | 102¾ |
| United States 6s, 1881, registered | 104 | 104⅛ |
| United States 6s, 1881, coupon | 104 | 104⅛ |
| United States 5s, 1881, registered | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| United States 4½s, 1891, registered | 110¾ | 111 |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon | 111 | 111⅛ |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 109⅝ | 109¾ |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 110 | 110⅛ |
| United States currency 6s, 1895 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States currency 6s, 1896 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States currency 6s, 1897 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States currency 6s, 1898 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

| | Counter Rates. | Selling Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London: | | |
| 60-days sight | @482 | 482½@483¼ |
| Demand | @484 | [illegible] |
| Cable transfers | @484¼ | [illegible] |
| Commercial | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial, 3 days | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Paris francs: | | |
| 60-days sight | 524⅜@525⅝ | 525 @526¼ |
| Demand | 521¼@523¾ | 523¾@523⅛ |
| Cable transfers | @520⅝ | [illegible] |
| Commercial | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial, 3 days | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Swiss francs: | | |
| 60-days sight | 525⅝@525 | 524⅜@525⅝ |
| Demand | 521¼@523¾ | 521¼@523⅛ |
| Belgium francs: | | |
| 60-days sight | 525 @526¼ | 525⅝@527½ |
| Demand | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reichmarks: | | |
| 60-days sight | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Demand | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial, 3 days | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges | $102,484,279 |
| Balances | 3,702,441 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 30.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | 126 | 127 |
| United Railroads of New-Jersey | 180 | 180½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading Railroad | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | [illegible] | 58⅛ |
| Catawissa Railroad, pref. | 45 | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific common | 29⅝ | 30 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 52⅞ | 53⅛ |
| Northern Central Railroad | 37⅞ | 38 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo | 13⅝ | 13⅞ |
| Hestonville Railway | 20¾ | 21 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 15½ | 16 |

Coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds (Cecilian branch) of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, will be paid by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad streets.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Power | 3⅛ | Flint & Père Mar. | 20⅞ |
| Boston Land | 6⅜ | Little Rock & Ft. S. | 52⅞ |
| Atch. & Top. 1st 7s | 119 | New-York & N. E. | 38⅞ |
| Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s | 116⅛ | Ogdens. & L. Cham. pf. | 75 |
| Atch. & Top. 2d 7s | 120 | Ogdens. & L. C. com. | 24 |
| Atch. & Top. L. G. | 131 | Old Colony | 115⅛ |
| B., Hartford & Erie 7s | 41⅛ | Pueblo & Ark. Valley | 98 |
| Eastern R. R. 6s | 99⅝ | Rutland pref. | [illegible] |
| Eastern R. R. 4½s | 92⅛ | Rutland common | [illegible] |
| Kansas City & L. 7s | 91⅞ | Allouez Min. Co. | 3⅛ |
| Kan. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s | 114½ | Calumet & Hecla | 240 |
| Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s | 101⅛ | Catalpa | 1¾ |
| New-York & N. E. 7s | 110⅛ | Copper Falls | 15 |
| Atch. & Top. R. R. | 119⅜ | Duncan Silver | 3⅞ |
| Boston & Albany | 150 | Franklin | 15⅝ |
| Boston & Maine | 133 | International | 500 |
| Burlington & Mo. in N. | 134½ | Madison Copper | 3 |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 133 | Pewabic, n. | 12½ |
| Cin., Cin., Dub. & W. | 70 | Quincy | 39⅜ |
| Cin., San. & Clove. | 12¾ | Ridge | 3 |
| Eastern R. R. | 36 | Silver Islet | 38 |

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 1880.

There was a fair demand for all sorts of live stock this morning, and the markets closed steady. Beeves, from fair to good in quality, advanced ¼c. ℔ ℔. Spanish herds, and grass-fed native Cattle remained the same as last Friday. Veals and Calves, on a light run, advanced ¼c. ℔ ℔. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ ℔., weights 6½ to 10½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7½c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Choice quality Steers sold at 57 ℔. net. Bulls sold on live weight at [illegible] ℔ cwt. Oxen on live weight at 3½c. ℔ ℔. Milch Cows, Calves included, sold at [illegible] ℔ head. Calves, quality coarse, sold at [illegible]. Veals, from lean to fair, at 4½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Sheep sold at 3¾c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔. Lambs, 5c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔. Ewes, 4c.@4½c. ℔ ℔. Bucks, 3c.@3¾c. ℔ ℔. The stocks as above reported ranged from coarse to good, with a choice top in Sheep. Hogs on live weight sold at $5 40@$5 50 ℔ cwt. City Dressed opened in moderate demand at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ ℔.; [illegible] Pigs, $7 [illegible] ℔ cwt.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat active, firm, and higher, closing easy; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] $4 70. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Ten thousand bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day. Prices ranged from 12c.@12¾c.; 600 bxs. were commissioned.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—Whisky firm at $1 10.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 30.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, of the five three-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20 by 50, Nos. 36 to 44 Attorney-st., south-east corner of Broome-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 105 East 85th-st., north side, 105 feet east of Park-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chatham-st., No. 115, 19.10x75.4; Elizabeth Rogers to Charles Plath | $17,000 |
| Chatham-st., s. s., 98.7 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 19x75; Same to Same | 11,000 |
| 63d-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.5x50; August L. Nosser and wife to Henry Holliman | 10,000 |
| 87th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; John C. Meister and wife to Magdalena Dyroff | 11,000 |
| 4th-av., n. e. corner of 63d-st., 50.5x100; John Jardine and wife and others to Melissa C. Wilson | 23,500 |
| 168th-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x158x irregular, ½ part of; Catharine Henkel to Eliza Bader | nom. |
| 168th-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x158x irregular, ½ part of; Frederick Bader and wife to Catharine Henkel | nom. |
| 119th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x201.10x irregular, 2 lots; William A. Boyd, Referee, to Aaron Ogden | 14,000 |

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Davis, Ann E., and husband to J. H. Deane; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 106th-st., demand | $6,641 |
| Dyroff, Magdalena, to Magdalena Bach; n. s., 87th-st., e. of 9th-av., 2 years | 4,000 |
| O'Farrell, P., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n. e. corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 1 year | 4,000 |
| Ogden, A., to C. M. Marsh, Trustee; s. s. 119th-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years | 11,000 |
| Stanfield, M. M., to C. Hunt; s. s. 20th-st., e. of 6th-av., 2 years | 18,000 |
| Wall, Matilda, and husband to J. N. Stevens; s. s. 82d-st., e. of 5th-av. | .... |

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corwine, Caroline A., to Blanche Mahan | $1,018 |
| Germania Fire Insurance Company to J. G. Petrie | 12,000 |
| Winter, George, to A. R. Cox | 7,500 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, STORES, FLOORS, FLATS, FOR SALE AND TO LET. PORTER AND CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x58x98.9, in good location; frescoed, heated by steam, and in perfect order; $30,000, or furnished, $35,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEND US FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSES and stores for sale and rent for Fall business. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT A MODERate rent, THE LARGE AND WELL-BUILT BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND GROUNDS situated on Ridge-av., near 181st-st., between 12th and 13th avs., Fort Washington, being on the highest and most desirable part of the island. Accessible by elevated railroad to 155th-st., and Hudson River Railroad to Fort Washington Depot. Particulars and permits to be had at the offices of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

SANDS POINT HOTEL AND GROUNDS—For sale; well adapted for excursions or sanitarium purposes; located on a point of land extending nearly out the middle of Long Island Sound, with a beautiful beach unsurpassed for bathing; opposite John H. Starin's Glen Island. Apply E. F. MEAD, No. 120 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

RYE.—ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; 10 rooms; several acres; pleasant neighborhood; 10 minutes' walk to depot; only $3,500; easy payments. J. W. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY, a furnished house for six or seven months on or near 5th-av. and 36th-st.; rent not to exceed $400 per month; or would purchase one at a fair market price. Address, with particulars, H., Box No. 3,707 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PARTLY-FURNISHED FLAT, BEtween 23d and 42d sts., 7th and 9th avs. Address G. W. M., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING Bonds is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after Sept. 1, 1880:
Central Mint Company: Debenture 7s.
Columbus, Ind.: Water Works 8s.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company: Second Mortgage 7s. Toledo Depot First Mortgage 7s. Toledo Depot Second Mortgage 7s.
Hamilton County, Ind.: Annual 6s.
Indianapolis, Ind.: School-house 6s.
Logansport, Ind.: Funded Loan 6s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company: First Mortgage 7s. Second Mortgage 7s. Equipment 8s.
Pomeroy, Ohio: Revenue Bonds, 8s. Street Improvement 8s.
Richmond, Ind.: Second Funding 8s.
Scioto Valley Railroad Company: Equipment Trust 8s.
SEPTEMBER 6.
Blackford County, Ind.: Principal and Interest.
SEPTEMBER 15.
Mitchell, Ind.: School-house 7s.
SEPTEMBER 20.
Vermillion County, Ind.: Gravel Road 7s.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS Second Mortgage Income Bonds.—The second semi-annual installment of interest declared by the company out of the earnings of year 1879 on the above bonds, amounting to 2 per cent., will be paid to the registered holders thereof on and after Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 58 Pine-st., New-York. The books of registry will be closed on Aug. 20, 1880, and opened on Sept. 2, 1880. By order of the Directors. THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Vice-President.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1880.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1880, ON THE Assented Consolidated 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office. Holders of ten, or more, coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 23d inst. E. W. CLARK, E. WILLIAMSON, W. H. TILLINGHAST, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1880.
COUPONS OF THE PEND D'OREILLE Division Bonds will be paid at this office, on or after Sept. 1, prox. Also, interest on receipts and certificates, Pend d'Oreille Division Construction Loan upon their presentation for indorsement of interest, payment thereon. ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 25, 1880.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Cecilia Branch.) Coupons from these bonds, due Sept. 1, prox., will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of September to the stockholders of record. The transfer-book will be closed from 6th day of September to 15th inclusive. J. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, 30th August, 1880.
THE COUPONS OF THE SPRING VALLEY WATER BONDS, due 1st of September, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

## GAS-FIXTURES, &C.

GAS-FIXTURES. RETAIL DEPARTMENT ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G CO., [illegible] Broadway cars pass the door.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$25.—LOST, SMALL YORKSHIRE TERRIER; answers to the name of "Toodles;" [illegible] will be paid for its return to No. 200 6th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.
CHARTERED 1868.
This company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, and in any position of trust. Also, to act as Trustee for mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY M. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, JAMES M. HALSTED, JOHN J. McCOOK, WM. HENRY SMITH, HENRY G. MARQUAND, ALANSON TRASK, JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, ELBERT B. MONROE, RICHARD IRVIN, JR., GEORGE E. GOURAUD, BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President. HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-President. EDWD. LIVINGSTON MONTGOMERY, Treasurer. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds, issue limited to $8,000 per mile of completed road.
INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.
Principal due 1st Oct. 1909; interest 1st Jan. and July.
FOR SALE AT 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SUBJECT TO ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.
The Q. M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, who have assumed and entered upon its entire control and management.
Gross receipts of the Wabash for the six months ending 1st July, 1880, were $5,313,847, or at the rate of over $10,000,000 per annum.
Circulars giving further information can be had at our office.
GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

ALL COUPONS due First Prox., and the PRINCIPAL OF ALL BONDS due on that date, issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, at the offices of CLARK, POST & MARTIN, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York; E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Aug. 16, 1880. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY COUPON BONDS SECURED BY
First—The direct obligation of leading railroad companies.
Second—The Capital Stock of the Railroad Equipment Company, which pays dividends of 10 per cent. per annum.
Third—ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP OF THE ROLLING STOCK, VESTED IN THE BONDHOLDER UNTIL FULLY PAID FOR.
Car Trust Securities have been for many years a favorite form of investment in the conservative Philadelphia market, and there has never been a case of default, even during and after the panic of 1873. The bonds have, in addition to the ordinary Car Trust Security, the absolute pledge of The Railroad Equipment Company.
We unhesitatingly recommend them as absolutely safe.
CLARK, POST & MARTIN, NO. 34 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1880.
THIS COMPANY HAS MADE AN ARRANGEment with Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. to extend the Fourth Mortgage Bonds issued by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, the principal payable in forty years from that date, and the interest April 1 and Oct. 1, semi-annually, at 5 per cent. per annum, both in United States gold of the present standard, weight, and fineness.
The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as may desire to avail of it and shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. prior to the 15th of September next.
Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders, or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., will be paid at maturity.
H. J. JEWETT, President.
NO. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1880.
Referring to the above notice of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, we are now ready to receive any of the New-York and Erie Railroad Fourth Mortgage Bonds for extension.
We are also prepared to buy at 106½ and accrued interest any of the bonds the holders of which may desire to sell rather than extend.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NEVADA CENTRAL RAILWAY, FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. BONDS, Issued at the rate of $6,000 per mile. Only lien upon the Road. Present price, par and accrued interest.
FOR SALE BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS, PRINCIPAL DUE JUNE 1, 1920.
Interest payable in New-York, June 1 and Dec. 1. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN. Bonds can be registered at the office of the company, No. 50 Broadway, New-York.
TRUSTEES: The Central Trust Company of N. Y. and James Cheney, of Indiana.
Price—96 per cent. and accrued interest, subject to advance without notice.
Full particulars and circulars furnished on application.
JESUP, PATON & CO., NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

WANTED.
Central Iowa Coupon Debt Certificates and Stock.
Wabash Stock Scrip given in exchange for Champaign, Havana and Western Stock.
Rochester and State Line R. R. 1sts.
International & Great Northern Bond and Stock Scrip.
New-York, Ontario and Western Stock Scrip.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Income Bonds and Stock.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. 1sts.
Macoupin Co., Ill., New Bonds.
Northern R. R. of New-Jersey Extended 6s.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R. 1sts.
Newark, Somerset and Straitsville R. R. 1sts.
Union and Logansport R. R. 1sts, and all other underlying Bonds C. C. & I. C. Railway Co.
CHAS. T. WING, NO. 18 WALL-ST. With A. M. KIDDER & CO., Bankers.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., BANKERS,
I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT. Nos. 45 and 47 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Correspondents: The Union Bank of London. Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING, AND NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1880.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE "REorganization Prior Lien Bonds" of this company, due Sept. 1, 1880, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City, on and after that date. F. E. RITTMAN, Treasurer.

WANTED.
Buchanan County, Mo., 10 per cent. Bonds.
City of St. Joseph, Mo., Bonds.
Pulaski, Ill., 8 per cent. Bonds.
City of Cairo, Ill., 8 per cent. Bonds.
TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

## FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Year Bonds OF THE OHIO & WEST VIRGINIA R. CO.
Principal due 1910. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York.
Registration of both principal and interest provided. Bonds of $1,000 each, with annual Sinking Fund redemption when purchasable at not exceeding 105 and interest.
The entire line of road is located in the State of Ohio, and extends from Logan, in the Hocking Valley, to Gallipolis and Pomeroy, on the Ohio River, a distance of about 85 miles.
The completion of this road to Gallipolis, as an extension of and in connection with the COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY and the Columbus and Toledo Railways opened a trunk line of 235 miles, across the State of Ohio, from Toledo to the Ohio River, under the same management and ownership.
Price 102 and interest, the right being reserved to advance the same without notice.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., COR. NASSAU AND CEDAR STS., NEW-YORK CITY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Leave New-York daily (Sunday included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn at 5 P. M., Jersey City at 5:20 P. M., via "Annex" boat.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers. FULL NIGHT'S REST.
No intermediate landings between New-York and Fall River. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6 A. M. (Mondays excepted,) when the steamer will touch at Newport, arriving at Newport at 6:40 A. M. Five morning trains FALL RIVER TO BOSTON. FREE DRAWING-ROOM CAR Fall River to Lowell.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 207, 235, 261, 401, 417, 528, 940, 944, and 1,323 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d-st., and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State-house, and Old Colony Depot. SEND FOR FALL RIVER LINE LIST OF TOURS AND EXCURSIONS. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

$2 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE. FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.
STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY
Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., connecting at Newport with fast express train, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Boston from Old Colony Depot at 7 P. M.
Tickets and state-rooms can be secured in New-York ONLY at Pier No. 28 North River and on steamer.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily (Sundays excepted); leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack, Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. [illegible] Tickets sold and baggage checked to points NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for Passage. SPECIAL TRAINS to and from SARATOGA.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after JUNE 28 DIRECT CONNECTION will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE. PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT wharf, Providence, at 5:30 A. M. will RUN THROUGH to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL PRINCIPAL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 43 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND. Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st. CAPT. PARKER.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wed'sday, 25th | 7:00 A. M. | Wed'sday, 25th | 11:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 26th | 3:30 A. M. | Thursday, 26th | 12:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 27th | 3:30 A. M. | Friday, 27th | 3:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, 28th | 10:00 A. M. | Saturday, 28th | 3:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 29th | 10:00 A. M. | Sunday, 29th | 3:30 P. M. |
| Monday, 30th | 11:00 A. M. | Monday, 30th | 3:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 31st | 12:00 M. | Tuesday, 31st | 3:30 P. M. |

HELEN. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, 24th | 3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 24th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Wed'sday, 25th | 3:00 P. M. | Wed'sday, 25th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 26th | 3:30 P. M. | Thursday, 26th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, 27th | 3:30 P. M. | Friday, 27th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 28th | 3:30 P. M. | Saturday, 28th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Monday, 30th | 3:30 P. M. | Monday, 30th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 31st | 3:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 31st | 6:30 A. M. |

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M. Pier 34, North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the Catskill Mountains.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $3 TO the Lake. Round trip tickets [illegible] for the season. TROY BOATS. CITIZENS' LINE. New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sunday 3 and 10 P. M.) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R. 3:15 P. M.) and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 3:10, 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

HO FOR THE CATSKILLS. STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings. Only direct route to the Switzerlands of America, with fast and commodious steamers ESCORT and WALTER BRETT. Free from dust, and a good night's rest. Leave daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 6 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st. East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 23, East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS. Alapaha Steam Saw Mills. SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO. Are prepared to furnish on short notice a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped GEORGIA PITCH PINE. 76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 110 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

## PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of September, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for constructing Jetties of logs, brush, and stone in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C.
Specifications, instructions to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., may be obtained at this office or from Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C. Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

## ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the company's office, No. 23 5th-av., New-York City, on the last WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for one year, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting. SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1880.

## STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, solicit your custom; blank-books, stationery, and printing at moderate prices.

## SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NEBRASKA (the palace-ship of this line) sails from the Liverpool docks on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 12 M., for Queenstown and Boston, carrying U. S. Mail.
BRITANNIC Cabin Passengers only.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC Cabin Passengers only.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
From Wells-near Dock, foot of West 14th-st.
The Cabins are amidships in the best part of the steamer and are supplied with the modern improvements, such as electric bells, state rooms, smoking and bath rooms and all available space has been devoted to the comfort and convenience of the cabin passengers.
Rates—$80, $90 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; intermediate, $60.
Steerage, $30 and $35; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage rooms, single berths.
The steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
For information of sailings and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOS. HOUGH, Agent, R. P. COBURN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are lighted throughout with electric lights to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, saloon, state rooms, and library; also, experienced surgeons and stewardess, and carry no cattle or sheep. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those who prefer it of all security as one perfect ventilator at night.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The subscribers, owners of the fine line of Mail Steamships known as the Inman Line, will dispatch the following fast sailing steamships from their pier, foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Sept. 9, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 8 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 8 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Martin-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
All parts of Europe at very low rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg to Havre, $28.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8:00 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
OLYMPUS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.
BOHEMIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8:30 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. All grades of steerage tickets at lowest rates. Drafts payable on demand in Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
HAAR.....Saturday, Sept. 4
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Sept. 8
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
Int. Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $28.
H. BONN, Gen'l Agent, No. 37 Spruce-st. William-st.
FUNCK, HOYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
77 E. Wm-st., Freight Agt. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st, North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Aug. 31, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship GOLDEN GATE.....Saturday, Sept. 25, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ERAMANGA.....Saturday, Sept. 25, noon.
Tickets to London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. only).....Thurs., Sept. 2
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.).....Wed., Sept. 8
EMPIRE EMPIRE (Hav. & Mex. only).....Thursday, Sept. 16
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served in cabin without extra charge.
A. E. CAY, Agent, Havana. Office, Pier 3 N. R.
Oct. 7 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
at 4 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Dacosta.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Keniston.....Saturday, Sept. 4
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad.
E. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Office on dock. Consignees & Cos., Pier 35 N. R.
317 Broadway.
E. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.
317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These fine-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier 16 North River as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Trowbridge, Tuesday, Sept. 7.
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
A. G. W. CLYDE.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31
A. G. W. CLYDE.....THURSDAY, Sept. 2
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER No. 16 EAST RIVER at 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
A. S. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Sept. 2
A. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Sept. 9
A. S. MADONA.....Thursday, Sept. 16
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

## RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now Known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot. (For Suffern, see note below.)
7 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Chicago and St. Louis.
3 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West, Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel Dining coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train for all points West and Northwest. Weekly circulars. Ferry at foot of Chambers-st.
For local trains see Time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. E. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
[illegible]

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York as follows: Pittsburgh and Cortlandt Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars Allentown, 7 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil City, Erie and all Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington and the South, Express, 8:10 A. M., Washington Express, with Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Baltimore 6:10 and 9:40 A. M., 1, 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:00, and 12 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 6, 7:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 3 P. M., except Sunday.
For Atlantic City, 7:20 and 11 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Boats of Brooklyn Annex connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M., daily, and 9:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 10:35 P. M., daily. 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:20, 6:40, 7, 8:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 3, 3:40, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 3:40, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 6:30, 9:30 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 3 in New-York.
Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 21, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York, via Delaware and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9, 10 (Limited.) 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 6, 7:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.
Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Baggage Express Trains leave New-York, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil City, Erie and all Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington and the South, Express, 8:10 A. M., Washington Express, with Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Baltimore 6:10 and 9:40 A. M., 1, 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:00, and 12 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 6, 7:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 3 P. M., except Sunday.
For Atlantic City, 7:20 and 11 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 10:35 P. M., daily. 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:20, 6:40, 7, 8:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 3, 3:40, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 3:40, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 6:30, 9:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT
NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
No. 1,461 Broadway, (corner 40d-st.)
A school of high grade for boys, established with the design of giving a thorough and judicious training in the best collegiate and scientific schools. Special facilities afforded pupils preparing for College or business. For catalogue and further information apply to HENRY C. BILLER, at the rooms of the school.

BETTS Military Academy, Stamford, Conn.
Forty-third Year. Begins Sept. 13. Thoroughly prepares for Business, College, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,
(SUCCESSOR AND FORMERLY PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 19 Gramercy Park, New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 23. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys' class and Kindergarten Oct. 4.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 23. French and German languages especially taught. Through training in Primary Department. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
NEW DEPARTURE.
Military Drill and Instructions given by a United States Army Officer, opens on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Sherman, late Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Arms and Accoutrements furnished. Academic Work as heretofore. OTIS BIBBES, A. M., Principal.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL.
SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph. D.

PARENTS IN SEARCH OF SCHOOLS FOR their children will find catalogues of the best schools in the country at the office of V. R. SCHENCK, No. 170 Broadway, first floor; free tickets to and from schools furnished to persons desirous to visit for inspection and information. Office hours, 9 to 10:30 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies and Misses reopens Sept. 15. Enlarged school rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Superior advantages in every department. Board and tuition in English and Latin, $400 per annum. For circulars address the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR BOYS.
A. ARMAGNAC, D. A. ROWE, PRINCIPALS.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

MERVIEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Home Academy and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island; a first-class suburban school for limited number of young ladies and children; superior advantages in music; terms moderate; scenery unsurpassed. MISS ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 8.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 56th-st., New-York will reopen Sept. 23. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 West 38th-st., reopens Sept. 23. (Twenty-third year.)

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. FROM CIRCULAR PRICES. Morse's Hope Ladies' Seminary; opens Sept. 20. For particulars, address ROBT. C. FLACK, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 11 Montague-terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y., (formerly Poughkeepsie,) fourth year; limited number; superior advantages. Address Mrs. M. B. J. WRIGHT, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN & WALLER HOLT
Will open their School, Sept. 6, at No. 1,309 Broadway, corner 36d-st.; elevator in 36d-st. Circulars, Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

ALLEN DODSWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 5th-av.,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 61 East 41st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for Boys.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 33 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. The eighth year begins Sept. 21. Circulars sent upon application.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y. Home school for eight small boys; healthy and pleasant location; send for a circular. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SIGLER'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 35 boys. Fits to take the highest rank at Yale and Williams. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLER, M. A., (Yale.)

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, 608 6TH-AV.—YOUNG Ladies' Boarding and Day School; 23d year commences Sept. 23. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Prins.

MR. MAURICE WILL BE PREPARED ON the 20th September to receive into his own immediate family a few boys for private education. Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, N. Y.

LENOX ACADEMY, LENOX, BERKSHIRE CO., Mass., will reopen Sept. 15. Address Principals, or in Hinckcourse, address Principal, HARLAN H. BALLARD.

OSSINING INSTITUTE, OSSINING, N. Y., SING SING, N. Y., first class as to character and patronage. Circulars free. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

BEFORE FIXING ON A BOARDING SCHOOL for your son or daughter, please address for circular, THOS. HANLON, D. D., Farmington, N. J.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.—BOARDING AND Day School for Boys. For circular address JAMES LYON, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

PARK INSTITUTE,
NO. 256 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
$600 a year. HENRY PATTEN, Principal.

MISS S. B. MATHEWS'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Summit, N. J., will reopen Sept. 21.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOARDING, $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 15. Send for catalogue. W. H. RANNDTER, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL WILL BE reopened Sept. 20 at the Gilsey Rooms, No. 1,194 Broadway. Residence, No. 34 East 31st-st.

CLASS FOR PREPARATIONS TO COLLEGE (Alfred and Cornell). Dr. WILLIAM E. NEWELL, No. 115 East 36th-st.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE FRYER will open their French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 West 55th-st., Sept. 20, 1880.

FITCH'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Boys, beautifully situated at Norwich, Conn.; full corps of teachers; terms, $185 per year. E. W. FITCH, Principal.

MADAME ROCHE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 21,
715 Madison-av., Central Park.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and little girls, No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

VIRGIN, (SCHOOL FOR BOYS,)
SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 16, 1880.
H. O. SYMONDS, Principal.

AT PORT CHESTER, NEW-YORK.
STARR'S MILITARY INSTITUTE.
O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies and children, No. 150 East 53d-st., reopens Sept. 15.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding school, with kindergarten, No. 823 Lexington-av., north-west corner 53d-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 948 Madison-av., near 74th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Languages taught by Natural Method.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 68 East 54th-st., will open Sept. 20.

ELLWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBORO, BERKSHIRE Co., Mass., established in 1849, fits for college, scientific school, or business. A. A. Gilbert, A. M., Prin.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Misses, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. Miss H. W. BETOALS, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies at Newburg, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss KELLY NELSON.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE, MILITARY Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., C. S. Willis, Ph.D.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 3 YEARS Boys upward. ALONZO FLOYD, Cleveland, N. Y.

$150 A YEAR. BOARD AND TUITION. Address Hillsdale College, Mich.

## INSTRUCTION.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.
FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES.—Superior facilities for MUSIC, instrumental and vocal. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Buildings elegant; furniture, extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Send for catalogue.
S. L. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, (founded 1840,) No. 263 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 23, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; lessons in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; special attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 68 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school established in 1818—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

ACADEMY OF THE URSULINE NUNS.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Ursuline Convent, Westchester-av., near 3d-av., one mile north of Harlem bridge, reopens Sept. 9 prox. Every facility afforded for the thorough education of young ladies. Terms for boarders, $225 a year; for day scholars, $60 a year. For particulars, address MOTHER SUPERIOR, Ursuline Academy, Morrisania P. O., New-York City.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—J. H. ROOT'S School removed to No. 114 West 23d-st.; reopens Sept. 20; only three pupils taken; eight places now vacant; warm lunches; light gymnastics; thorough coaching. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University. For circular address, until Sept. 10, Cotuit, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
FOR THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
Examinations for entrance Sept. 13. Catalogues sent on application to
W. L. DEAN, Registrar.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 38th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventh year Sept. 20. References, the President and Faculty of Columbia College, and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
No. 26 West 46th-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for prizes.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL,
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Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 20. No. 40 East 30th-st.

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This class is designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best American Colleges. There are two sections, senior and junior, and each section is limited to a dozen pupils. Fall term begins Sept. 20.
For further particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 30 West 45d-st., after Sept. 15.
References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard College; Pres. James McCosh, Princeton College; Dr. O. B. Agnew, New-York City; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; Francis O. French, Esq., New-York City; Oliver Harriman, Esq., New-York City; Alfred E. Hoyt, Esq., New-York City; William Kemp, Esq., New-York City; William B. Lee, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborne, Esq., New-York City; Henry S. Fellow, Esq., New-York City; George H. Sargent, Esq., New-York City.

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STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 38th-ST.
between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
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The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

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WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,
539-543 8TH-AV., (43TH-ST.)
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NO. 108 EAST 50TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
Head Master, S. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. Scholars prepared for Business, Scientific Schools, and the best Colleges in America and Europe. Collegiate Department in separate house.
One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park or place of interest, under the care of Head Master. Daily drill. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway, until Sept. 1.

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(40 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.)
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UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 43d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments; rooms open on and after Aug. 30.
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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by present employer; City or country. Address, or can be seen at present employer's stable, Edward, 149 West 125th-st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS FULLY THE care and management of a first-class establishment, as references will show; over seven years with last employer; married; no incumbrance. Address L., Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent coachman; Protestant; married; age 38

# UP-TOWN MARKET SCHEMES.

## THE MANHATTAN TO BE OPENED EARLY IN OCTOBER.

LARGE DOWN-TOWN DEALERS GOING INTO IT—ACTION BY LEADING HOTELS—A LINE OF CARS TALKED OF.

The Metropolitan Market Company, which owns the Manhattan Market building at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, has gone to work in earnest to make its market a successful business speculation. The market is undoubtedly what the company claims, one of the finest market buildings in the world, having facilities for carrying on all branches of the business under one immense roof, while its resources to preserve cleanliness, perhaps the most important of the features of a great City market, are unsurpassed. The dealers of Fulton and Washington Markets, while admitting the advantages offered by the Manhattan in these respects, have nevertheless shown no great disposition to move their business up town, and in order to arouse them to a proper enthusiasm on this subject, the Metropolitan Market Company has had recourse to a mild species of coercion, which bids fair to be successful in filling the stalls of the Manhattan and transferring a great part of the market business up town. On the 12th of the present month, Mr. Charles P. Palmer, President of the Metropolitan Market Company, addressed a letter to all the hotels and other large consumers in the City asking their support in establishing a distribution market. "If we can be assured," the letter said, "that the hotels and large consumers will give the Manhattan Market their trade, we will guarantee that they shall be supplied by some of the largest dealers in every branch of marketing, and at prices as low as can be had at any market in the City. We further guarantee that the Manhattan shall be a model of cleanliness, and we will use all endeavors to facilitate access to it."

The result of this letter was that 17 of the leading hotel proprietors have already pledged themselves to purchase all their supplies at the Manhattan Market on and after Oct. 1, and have informed their present dealers of this determination. The Metropolitan Company expect to receive many more hotels and large consumers into their combination before the market opens on Oct. 5, but the 17 already received are an ample guarantee of the success of the Manhattan. The gentlemen who have thus far entered into the combination to force the dealers up town are Hitchcock, Darling & Co., of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. H. Breslin, of the Gilsey House; E. L. Merrifield, of the Continental; William Garrison, of the Grand Union; Frank Wrisley & Co., of the Victoria; E. H. Janvrin & Co., of the Albemarle; L. & George S. Leland, of the Sturtevant; N. B. Barry, of the Glenham; F. T. Walton, of the St. James; Mitchell & Kinzler, of the Hotel Brunswick; Hawk & Wetherbee, of the Windsor; H. D. Clapp & Son, of the Rossmore; L. W. Parker, of the Parker House; James H. Rodgers, of the Coleman; King & Foster, of the Aberdeen; H. H. Brockway, of the Ashland, and Uriah Welch, of the St. Nicholas. All of these gentlemen have given notice to their marketmen that after the last day of next month they will deal at the Manhattan. Their custom is so extensive that most of the dealers will be forced to go to the Manhattan, as they cannot afford to lose their best patrons. Many of them have already secured stands, and the result of the combination between the hotel men and the Metropolitan Market Company will be that the Manhattan Market will open next October with some of the most prominent of the Fulton and Washington marketmen occupying its stands.

Charles P. Palmer, President of the Metropolitan Market Company, in conversation with a TIMES reporter on this subject yesterday said: "Yes, in a sense, you may call it coercion, and many of the dealers are sore about it, but if the dealers are to dictate where the marketing of this great City is to be done we want to know it. It strikes me that the convenience of the consumers ought to be consulted to some slight extent in a matter of this kind. Why should Mr. Hitchcock, or any of the other large hotel men up town here be forced to go down to the filthy markets on the East and North Rivers to get their supplies when there is a magnificent market here almost at their doors, only waiting to be occupied? The combination is entered into for the purpose of establishing a wholesale and retail centre for market supplies which shall be a credit to this great Metropolis. The down-town dealers have had this large trade entirely in their own hands for many years, and the citizens, when the present condition of our public markets is taken into consideration, cannot be blamed for insisting that an up-town market be started at once. Here they will find their marketing surrounded by cleanliness instead of filth. A large buyer will be able to purchase all his supplies under one roof, for every branch of the business is to be represented. As things now are it takes many hotel proprietors hours to do their marketing, compelled, as they are, to go to different centres for their beef, poultry, fish, and vegetables. The bringing together of so many dealers under one roof will create a competition which will result in benefit both to the purchaser and seller. The dealers will find in the end that the coercion which has been used to induce them to come here will result in an increased trade and larger profits."

"Have many of the large dealers applied for stands in the market yet?" asked the reporter. "Many of them have already taken space in the building, so as to be ready for the trade which is now certain to come here in October from the hotels, restaurants, steam-ship companies, and other large consumers. Among the dealers who have already rented space are Mr. Blackford, fish merchant; Messrs. Middleton, Carman & Co., fish; William Ottman, beef; Messrs. Knapp & Van Nostrand, poultry; Dedham & Co., poultry; David Shannon, butcher; Acker, Merrall & Condit, grocers; F. B. Chase & Co., fruits; A. & E. Robbins, from Fulton Market, poultry; Charles Woodworth, from Fulton Market, vegetables; Mr. Trowbridge, from Fulton Market, provisions; Mr. E. Smith, from Fulton Market, fruits; Charles Johnson, from Fulton Market, butcher, and Conklin & Co., dealers in tripe, sweet-breads, &c. All of these gentlemen will put up stands in keeping with the surroundings of the building, and the market, when opened, will be one of the finest in all its appointments, as well as in the building itself, to be found in the world."

The opening of the Manhattan Market is fixed for Tuesday, Oct. 5, but on Monday evening, Oct. 4, the building will be illuminated and thrown open to the public for inspection. Plans are already formed for increasing the facilities for reaching the market by means of a new line of horse cars through Thirty-fourth-street, but these cannot be carried out until a charter for the proposed new road has been obtained.

## RETURN OF VICTORIOUS TURNERS.

RECEPTION TO THE AMATEUR GYMNASTS WHO WERE AT FRANKFORT.

The steamer Herder, from Hamburg the 19th inst., and due here to-day or to-morrow, has among her passengers the eight victorious American turners on their way home to Milwaukee, Wis., from Frankfort, where they appeared in the international amateur gymnastic and athletic tournament, which took place on July 24-28. Among 400 competitors from England, France, Italy, and all parts of Germany, the representatives of the United States Turner Bund (an association whose object is the mutual development of body and mind, and whose vereins or clubs show a membership of 15,000 in the United States) carried off the lion's share of the 22 prizes given for general excellence in gymnastics, such as single and double bars, standing high and long jumps, vaulting with the pole, &c. They secured the second, third, fifth, sixth, thirteenth, and twenty-first prizes, as well as the first prize in wrestling.

The Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort, Mr. Lee, gave a grand banquet in honor of the victorious Americans before their departure for home. The members of the turn vereins of New-York City, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Newark, and vicinity purpose giving the returning victors a grand reception on their arrival, and have obtained permission to fire a salute of 13 guns as the steamer passes the Battery. From the steamer's dock at Hoboken the turners will be escorted by the Reception Committee to the Belvidere House, at the corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street. On the following evening all the above-mentioned vereins will assemble at the New-York Turn Hall, at Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth-street, to take part in a torch-light procession to the hotel, pass in review before the victors, and escort them to the Turn Hall, where a grand commers will be held. The members of the company on the Herder are: Mr. Bernhard Moser, correspondent of the Milwaukee *Herold*; George Brosius, Captain; and Messrs. A. Schafer, H. Rathke, Wilhelm Lachenmeyer, Carl Paul, Herman Kahler, Charles Stoller, Fritz Tubesing, Carl Muller, Fritz Karsten, August Schmidt, Otto Wagner, and T. G. Brandt.

## PREPARING PIGEONS FOR FLIGHT.

THE COURSE FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO JERSEY CITY—THEIR PEDIGREES AND RECORDS.

English, German, and American gentlemen interested in pigeon-flying assembled at Mr. W. J. Stanton's columbary, No. 15 New Church-street, yesterday afternoon, to witness the marks made on the wings of four pigeons which are to attempt a home flight of 685 miles, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Jersey City, next week. The birds belong to Mr. William Verrinder, Jr., of Jersey City, who is an enthusiast in pigeon-flying, and owns Easton, the champion flyer of America, which covered the distance of 470 miles, from Columbus, Ohio, to Jersey City, last week, in 26 hours and 50 minutes. The four birds were marked by stamping the wing feathers of each bird with certain numbers unknown to the owner. The witnesses were Messrs. J. B. Welch, Stephen Van Moers, Henry Rober, John Crosly, of Nyack; E. Brentnall, E. J. Bramhall, Jacob Moore, and W. A. Crane, Secretary of the Hudson County Club. After the birds were duly marked, they were put in a large wicker trap and shipped by express to Philadelphia, where additional marks in the form of letters will be stamped by members of the Red Star Club on each bird. The birds will then be shipped to C. B. Fletcher, at Indianapolis. Mr. Fletcher will liberate the pigeons, taking a record of their time of departure. As fast as they reach home Mr. Verrinder will send a telegram to Mr. Fletcher, giving the numbers on their wings and the time of their arrival. Mr. Verrinder does not expect that all of the birds will return, but the chances are that they will unless they are killed on their way by sportsmen.

The pedigrees and records of the birds are as follows:

*Silver Cock*—Hatch of 1879, from the Newhall loft of Philadelphia, and imported prize-winners, having a record of fifth in a flight of 21 birds, 1st loose at Stuartville, 348 miles, and fourth from Columbus, Ohio, 470 miles. It also flew well in all previous loosings.

*Blue Checker Cock*—Hatch of 1879, imported by C. Offerman. It has a Belgian record of 177 miles from Paris to Antwerp, and a record of 343 miles from Steubenville, Ohio, to Jersey City.

*Red Checker Cock*—Hatch of 1879; home breed. It won the first prize among 67 young birds from the best lofts in this State last year; also the ninth prize in a flight from Hamburg, and fourth from Newport.

*Red Checker Cock*—Of the same year's hatch; home breed. It was third in a flight of 21 birds from Steubenville, and took the second prize in a flight belonging to the Hudson County Club, from Columbus to Jersey City.

## FOUND DEAD BY THE ROADSIDE.

DID SHE DIE OF STARVATION?—HER IDENTITY NOT ESTABLISHED.

Coroner Schirmer, of White Plains, held an inquest, Sunday afternoon, over the body of a woman found by the roadside at Fields's Four Corners, near Kensico, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County. She had been seen on Saturday afternoon, sitting by the roadside near where she was afterward found dead, by a man named O'Brien and a woman named Hannah Burns, the latter a domestic in the family of Mr. Nicholas Fields, whose house was near at hand. The servant girl asked the woman what she was doing there, and why she did not go on. She said she was too weak to go further, and that she was very hungry, having had nothing to eat for a long time. The domestic never thought of her again till informed that she was dead. Her name is unknown, but among her effects was a pocket-book with some papers in it. One of them read as follows, from which it is supposed she was a Mrs. Michy:

JUNE 30, 1879.

This is to certify that Mrs. Michy is an honest, upright woman, and is not afraid of work, and mother has known her for 17 years, and she is a sober, honest woman; she is middle aged, and has reared her family. No. 905 North Fifth-street.

The writing is in a lady's hand, but the name of the city is not given. There was also in her pockets a little oblong imitation tortoise-shell box, with some trinkets in it, and on her finger was a gold-plated ring. There were five 5-cent pieces, a florin, and two pennies in the pocket-book. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death from paralysis of the heart. The doctor, in his post-mortem examination, found the stomach empty, and he thought she had starved to death. The remains were interred in the burial ground of the Westchester Alms-house at East Tarrytown.

## THE SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN LADY.

The steamer Arizona arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning. Mr. Gilmour, Purser of the vessel, said the effects of a young woman from Brooklyn, who had committed suicide by jumping overboard, had been left at the office of the company in Liverpool. The report that the suicide had been committed in the Irish Channel was a mistake. It was done in mid-ocean, four days after the Arizona had left this port. She had formed the acquaintance of several of the passengers, was social, and, as far as Mr. Gilmour's observation went, she did not show any signs of insanity, nor any intention of committing suicide. Among the passengers with whom she had become acquainted was a young gentleman, and on the evening of her death she was sitting on deck. It was about 8:30 o'clock, and the weather was rather rough. The young gentleman asked her whether she did not feel cold, and she replied in the affirmative. He went below to fetch a rug for her, and during his absence she jumped overboard. The alarm was given too late, even if the sea had been perfectly calm. On going into her cabin a note was found addressed to the Purser. She directed that the contents of her sachel should be forwarded to her friends. The contents were several Bibles and religious periodicals, and a gold watch and chain. On arriving at Liverpool, Mr. Gilmour delivered the sachel to the company's officers, who said they would hold them until the young lady's relatives should claim them. The effects, Mr. Gilmour thought, would arrive by the next steamer.

## MR. FEUARDENT'S ANCIENT RELICS.

The examination of Henry De Morgan, a French antiquarian explorer, on a charge of violating the Customs laws, was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Deuel. The defendant is charged with having passed through the Custom-house at Rouse's Point a quantity of Roman antiquities by making affidavit that he was the owner of them, that they were a private collection merely, and were not for sale. The same collection was brought from France into this port in the Spring of last year by G. L. Feuardent, a collector of antiquities doing business in Lafayette-place. They were put in bond and kept there for some time, but afterward were taken to Canada in bulk, and the bond was canceled. Yesterday Special Agent Nevins and Revenue Inspector Wilson testified to the finding of this collection in Mr. Feuardent's establishment in Lafayette-place, and that there were a number of cards scattered about the studio having on them the words "not for sale," but that the cards in question did not indicate that these goods were not for sale. The further examination will be had to-morrow. The antiquities in question consist of a lot of coins, arms, portions of armor, and other relics taken from the graves of ancient Gauls or Franks which were discovered and excavated by Mr. De Morgan in the Valley of Bresle, Normandy. They were exhibited at the last Paris Exposition.

## INSPECTING A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

A number of invited guests were entertained on board the new steam-ship Newport, of Ward's Havana line, at the foot of Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. The vessel has been fitted up in a more elaborate style than any other steamer that has yet left the ship-yard of John Roach & Son. The cabins and state-rooms are finished and furnished tastefully and luxuriously. Every convenience has been supplied. There are accommodations in the saloon for 100 passengers, while the male and female steerages forward have ample facilities for carrying 35 other persons. The steerages, comparatively, are as roomy as the quarters for cabin passengers on most of the foreign steam-ships. There is a large and finely fitted smoking-room on the hurricane deck which will accommodate at least 20 men at once. The Captain's state-room is one of the best apartments ever fitted up on shipboard, and is of the size of three of the state-rooms usually assigned to ship-masters. There are two very large ice-houses between decks forward. The vessel is commanded by Commodore J. F. Sundberg. His principal officers are: Mr. Judson, First Officer; Mr. Lawson, Second Officer; E. Garret Van Idersteen, Chief Engineer; J. P. Pressl, steward, and S. V. Bemis, purser. The dimensions of the Newport were given in THE TIMES of Aug. 20. She will be thrown open for public inspection to-day, and will sail for Havana on Thursday.

## WHAT CAUSED HIS DEATH?

At an early hour yesterday morning an employe of the Long Island Railroad found the body of William Trumbull, of East Fourth-street, Hunter's Point, in the tunnel of the North Shore and Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point. The man had been dead for some hours. His skull was crushed in, and one of his arms was broken. Sergt. Carroll stated that on Sunday night about 10 o'clock Trumbull called at the station-house with a bottle of whisky for a prisoner named O'Brien, and that when the Sergeant refused to allow the whisky to be conveyed to O'Brien, Trumbull went away, but soon returned with Michael McNulty, a saloon-keeper, who urged the Sergeant to permit O'Brien to have the liquor, but as the Sergeant remained firm in his refusal, they both went away much out of humor. Trumbull left McNulty's saloon, which is near the tunnel, about 11:30, saying he would be back in about 20 minutes, but he did not return. According to McNulty, Trumbull was not drunk when he left the saloon. It is reported that Trumbull was seen about half an hour later standing on the bridge over the railroad in company with two men. The Police seem to think that Trumbull fell off the bridge.

# MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

## MR. FIELD'S RESIGNATION.

WHAT CAUSED IT—MR. FIELD RETICENT ON THE MATTER.

The resignation of Mr. Cyrus W. Field as a member of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, which he sent in on Saturday, is said by Directors of the elevated roads to have no significance, except that Mr. Field is soon to start on an extended trip around the world, and it is desirable to have his place on the Manhattan Board filled by some one who will not be away from the country. Assertions that he resigned because he did not like the way things were being conducted before the Arbitration Committee; that he believed favoritism was being shown to the Metropolitan Company; that he wanted to crowd the Manhattan Company out of the proposed consolidated company; that his resignation was a hasty one, made under the impulse of some sudden freak, are all denied by Mr. Field. He was very careful yesterday, however, not to give any reason for the step he had taken, further than to intimate that it was due to private considerations. He declared, however, that he had nothing but the highest praise for the three members of the Arbitration Committee, and considered them perfectly honorable and conscientious gentlemen. They were selected on his own motion, and he had perfect confidence in them.

"Did the five-cent fare business have anything to do with your resignation?" the reporter asked.

"I didn't say it had," was the answer, and then Mr. Field added that he had worked hard for five-cent fares, and would have succeeded if others had not broken their promises to vote with him.

"Did you resign because you are going abroad?" the reporter asked.

"Did I say I did?" responded Mr. Field.

"Were you dissatisfied with the proceedings before the Arbitration Committee?" the reporter asked.

"Did I say I was?" Mr. Field answered.

"Is it true," continued the reporter, "that one reason for your resignation was because the Manhattan Company was not thought to be financially sound?"

"Did I say it was?" was the stereotyped response to this and several other questions. Mr. Field added that he did not own a cent of stock of the Manhattan Company, and had not held any since last November. "They tell me," said he, "that some of the stock still stands in my name on the books—has not been transferred—but I sold it all, and have been paid for it. I don't own a cent's worth of Metropolitan stock, either."

The Directors of the Manhattan Company will hold a meeting to-day, when Mr. Field's resignation will be accepted and his successor named. Manhattan stock opened at 25½ yesterday, and went up to 27½, at which price it was quoted when the market closed.

## AN EAST RIVER PIER CAVES IN.

IRON PILED UPON AN ANCIENT STRUCTURE AT TOO GREAT WEIGHT.

A portion of Pier No. 12 East River fell in shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, under the weight of from 15 to 20 tons of spiegel iron, which had been concentrated at one point. The Italian brig Carolus, which arrived from Marseilles a few days since with a quantity of spiegel iron as ballast, was assigned to Pier No. 12. She made fast at the upper end of the pier close to the South-street bulkhead. The work of unloading was performed entirely by the crew of the Carolus. The iron came in thin blocks, which were landed in a huge coal-tub. This tub was dumped on the wharf at the foot of the gang-plank, where the spiegel accumulated much faster than it could be carried away. The wharfinger had warned the Italians to spread the iron well out on the pier, as the latter could not bear so great a weight. The tub, however, was dumped until there was a pile weighing from 15 to 20 tons at the foot of the plank.

The planking gave way with a crackling sound, precipitating the mass of iron into the water. Several Italian sailors who were standing near by felt the wharf sinking beneath them and ran back in terror. The string-piece of the pier remained in its position, but the planking and cross-beams were broken up to the heavy centre beam of the pier, for a distance of about 30 feet. There were several vessels at the outer end of the pier, and it was thought dangerous at first for the trucks to venture out. The bark Zwheim was unloading old railroad iron on the opposite side of the pier, but the rails had been spread along carefully and the planking was strong enough to bear the weight. It was claimed that the giving way was due solely to the carelessness of the Italian crew in not spreading the spiegel out properly. The pier is an old one, and at several places has sunk somewhat, but the timbers appear to be still good. The rails spread out on the other side of the wharf are much heavier than the quantity of spiegel which broke through the planking, and there is every reason to suppose that the wharf was strong enough and would not have given way had ordinary precautions been taken by the Italians. The portion of the pier which caved in belongs to the City. The spiegel can be recovered, but it has not yet been decided on whom the expense of repairing the pier will fall. The Dock Department have ordered an inspection of the wharf.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE REFORMS.

THE THIRD CALL OF GRAIN ABANDONED—INSPECTION RATES REDUCED.

At the first call of grain in the Produce Exchange yesterday, Mr. Robert Clapp called the attention of the trade to a dispatch from the Detroit Board of Trade, saying that that body had followed the lead of the Chicago Board of Trade in abolishing the third or late afternoon call of grain, and expressing a hope that the New-York Produce Exchange would do the same. Mr. Hazleton, of Jesse Hoyt & Co., moved that the third grain call be abandoned. This provoked considerable discussion, several members holding that it would be better to postpone indefinitely the resumption of the call, which would take place to-morrow if no action was taken. Vice-President Herrick favored this step. He believed the time would soon be at hand when the Produce Exchange would be compelled to follow the example of the Cotton Exchange and devise some plan by which members would be prohibited from doing business either on or off the street after a certain hour in the afternoon. Mr. Herrick's indefinite postponement idea was substituted for the motion to abandon the late call, and was then unanimously adopted.

The Exchange Committee on Grain held a meeting afterward and ratified this action, so that there will be no resumption of the third call of grain. The committee also resolved to add Spring wheat to the regular calls. It was decided to reduce the rates for "out-inspection" of grain from 75 cents to 50 cents per 1,000 bushels, the reduction to take place on and after Sept. 1.

## TWO ATTEMPTS TO HANG HIMSELF.

August Schindler, of No. 825 Broome-street, was brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where his wife charged he had stolen her watch and broken a quantity of household furniture on Sunday night. Justice Wandell fined Schindler $10, and sentenced him to the island for two months. The prisoner was drunk, and said he wanted to die. He was locked up in the prison adjoining the court, and a keeper, on passing his cell about noon, found him hanging to the cell door by his handkerchief. He was cut down while still alive, and to prevent a repetition of his suicidal designs was deprived of his money and all his clothing except his trousers, shirt, and paper collar. Some time afterward another keeper passed the cell and found the prisoner again hanging to the door, this time by his shirt, which he had contrived to make into a noose and then slip over his head. The second keeper took away his paper collar and handcuffed him. This effectually put a stop to further attempts at self-destruction.

## SERIOUS QUARREL ABOUT WAGES.

Coroner Brady received information yesterday that Henry Grassel, aged 25, was lying in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 181 Henry-street, from injuries alleged to have been received during a fight with Michael Cirker, of No. 156 East Broadway. It was stated that on Monday, the 23d inst., Cirker, who drives an express wagon, hired Grassel to go with him to the saloon of John Murray, at the corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway, and help him to deliver some beer. When Cirker came out of the saloon, in which he expected to receive some money, Grassel asked him for his wages. Cirker declined to pay him, and fearing an assault from Grassel, as it is said, took refuge in the saloon. Grassel followed and struck him. The two men were separated by persons in the saloon, but when they reached the sidewalk they renewed the fight. Cirker knocked Grassel down, so that he fell to the pavement, and in falling he struck his head against the curbstone. He was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to his home, where it was found he was suffering from a fracture of the skull. As his life is despaired of, Cirker has been arrested, and Coroner Brady yesterday committed him to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail to await the result of Grassel's injuries.

## IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

PREPARING FOR THE SARATOGA CONVENTION—THE FEELING IN VERMONT.

The Irish-American Republican Association met at No. 121 Nassau-street, last evening, Gen. Dennis F. Burke presiding. The following committee was appointed, with power to engage a hall and fix a date for a public meeting of Irish-American Republicans in this City previous to their convention at Saratoga on Sept. 27: Bernard F. Mullen, Michael Murphy, Daniel B. Sullivan, William K. Hearn, and John T. Nolan. A committee, consisting of John Graham, I. J. Maccabe, William K. Hearn, and Thomas F. O'Malley, was empowered to draft a constitution and by-laws for the governance of the organization. In response to urgent calls for a speech, Gen. Burke said he would tell the association in a colloquial way his impression of their fellow-citizens in the State of Vermont, from which he had recently returned. He had been very much pleased with the intelligence displayed by the people whom he had met in Vermont. The speaker said he had freely stated his principles there; that he "believed in liberty to all mankind, that every race should enjoy the same privileges we enjoy." The Irish at home had made so many contests in efforts to secure their freedom that when they came to this country they should endeavor to assist those who are struggling to secure their freedom. He regretted that Irishmen should have come here "fresh from a fight for their own freedom" and allied themselves with "the party that believed in human slavery." Going back to the late war of the rebellion, the speaker said that Ireland's enemy—Great Britain—furnished the gun-boats, the arms, and the ammunition with which the Southern Confederacy made war against the North, and even the uniforms worn by the gray-backs were made by a Glasgow tailor. Great Britain held the Confederate bonds in payment for her supplies, and would "continue to hold them," for they would "never be paid." English interests alone controlled the Democratic Party. This fact was brought prominently before the speaker while he was in Vermont. In the marble quarries of that State laborers are paid $1 to $1 50 a day. So long as the present duty existed on Italian marble, Vermont could supply the country with marble. Remove that duty and marble could be imported from Italy, and supplied at a lower rate than it would cost to quarry it in Vermont. Fernando Wood's bill had been defeated through the efforts of James A. Garfield, and the result was that "to-morrow week the vote of Vermont would show a larger Republican majority than it did two years ago." The Irish Republican movement was hurting the Democrats, although John Kelly's morning organ had made a feeble attempt to belittle the work of Irish Republicans. Democrats had fallen into the habit of saying, "No matter what we do, we have the Irish with us; they will vote our ticket." "We will show them that we will not," he thundered. "But," he said in conclusion, "until we show by our vote that we are not allied to the Democratic Party, and are henceforth determined to vote and think for ourselves, our efforts will amount to little."

Mr. Bannerman reported that the call for an Irish-American Republican Convention had been well received throughout the State. He had received numerous letters from prominent Irishmen, and most of the Republican journals in the State had published the call.

## WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD NOT BE DEMOCRATS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In parts of this country at the present time the belief has become general that every Irishman who becomes a citizen is *ipso facto* a Democrat. Nothing is more ridiculously absurd, or further away from the truth. Why should they of choice join that party? What did it ever do for them that they should pin their destiny to it? The following facts will show how unreasonably inconsistent this idiotic charge is:

It is a fact not denied by the Democrats that they sympathized with the cause of the South during the rebellion. It is also too well known that the English—the accursed enemies of the Irish race—not only sympathized with the same unholy cause, but supplied the rebels with ships, arms, ammunition, and money to destroy the country in which the Irish found a home and protection from the tyranny and persecution waged against them by these same English people for 700 years. Is it, therefore, reasonable or feasible that the Irish are so dead to every feeling of revenge, or so blind to their own interests, that they will fetter themselves to the party which, but a short time ago, acted in collusion with the would-be exterminators of their race to assassinate young Columbia and supply her place with a bloated, soulless, slave-holding aristocracy, who would subject them to the same system of oppression here they endured in their native land? I don't think it, nor do I believe that any man outside of a lunatic asylum will say it is, either.

But apart from this there are other reasons why Irishmen should not belong to that party. During all the time the Democrats were in power in this country, not a single Irishman by birth or descent was appointed by them to the head of a department in the Nation. And though Gen. Jackson rescued the country from the clutches of the English, yet, notwithstanding, his election to the Presidency was not so much owing to Democratic gratitude for what he accomplished as to Mr. Adams's unpopularity at that time. But why go back so far? At the present time in the State of New-York, when over 37 per cent. of the voting population is either Irish by descent or birth, and when the Democratic Party minus the Irish vote cannot elect a ward constable, the Irish are ignored, forgotten, left out in the cold. Not a single representative of their nationality has ever been nominated for a State office save one, and then the rotten, corrupt traitors scratched his ticket 60,000. Horace Greeley, in Kings County, the stronghold of Democracy, ran ahead of his ticket, while Francis Kernan, the Irish-American, the life-long Democrat, the genius and respectability of the party, was beaten over 15,000 votes. Any man, of any nationality, no matter if he came from Timbuctoo or Kalamazoo, may be elected Mayor of New-York or Brooklyn, but no Irishman; yet, no candidate can be elected without the Irish vote.

The foregoing is a specimen of Democratic gratitude and the way they have of proving their esteem and kindness for their Irish fellow-citizens in New-York. From these facts it is evident that no Irishman with a spark of honor or patriotism in his heart should belong to the Democratic Party, because it colluded with their enemies in time of national danger, and through prejudice and bigotry kept them without representation in the higher offices of the State and of the cities therein. But no doubt some Democratic babe who has been sticking to the public teat with the tenacity of a leech for the last 20 years, and who wishes to keep gorging for 20 more, will say: "Well, what did the Republicans ever do for them?" This question I will answer, by stating that all that has ever been done for the aggrandizement of the Irish race in this country has been done by the Republican Party. There is not an office under the Federal Government to-day in which you will not find a representative of the Irish race holding a position; and in the State of New-York the highest offices to which they could be elected or appointed were also given them by the Republican Party. Was not Thomas F. Meagher made Governor of the State of Montana? Philip H. Sheridan made Lieutenant-General of the United States Army? Thomas Murphy and Chester A. Arthur made Collectors of the Port of New-York? James Kelly and Patrick H. Jones appointed Postmasters of the City of New-York? James McLeer appointed to the same position in the city of Brooklyn? Richard Crowley appointed United States District Attorney of Northern New-York? Joseph B. Carr elected Secretary of the State of New-York? and 100 others not necessary to mention? From this it is evident that the Republicans and not the Democrats have been the friends of the Irish people, and that any person who thinks that all Irishmen should be Democrats is either an enemy of the race or affected with hallucination of the mind.

JAMES O'DONNELL.

## PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

William Harnach and his wife, of No. 3 Laight-street, were passengers on the steamer J. B. Schuyler, which landed from Coney Island at Pier No. 35 North River at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. As Harnach was making his way down the gang-plank to the pier he was jostled, and suddenly felt a tug at his gold watch-chain. He seized it instantly, but his gold watch had in the meantime been wrenched off the fastening. He laid hold of the man who had taken it, but the man at once passed it to a confederate, whom Mrs. Harnach, in turn, seized by the arm with a most tenacious grip. The confederate dropped the watch, and both he and his companion tried desperately to break away from their captors. Before they could do so Officer Wood ran up and arrested them. The watch had been trod on during the struggle, and some one had picked it up and turned it over to the Captain of the steamer, who at once gave notice to the Police of its recovery. The thief who stole the watch gave his name as George West, while his confederate said he was Henry Peterson. Both were arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

## THE CUMBERLAND ARMY'S MEETING.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in this city on Sept. 22 and 24. Several sub-committees have been appointed. The Committee on Invitations consists of D. R. Austin, John F. Kumler, and F. H. Dowling.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The body of a man about 40 years old and wearing a navy-blue shirt and dark pantaloons, was found in the Bay yesterday near Bay Ridge.

An informal literary and musical reception will be given by Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Frobisher at the College of Oratory, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street, on Thursday evening next.

Joseph Kirchoff, a resident of New-Rochelle, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital from injuries received on Saturday last by falling through a sky-light at Fifty-second-street and Broadway.

William Mandelbaum, the youth who received a fracture of the skull by striking a sunken rock when diving in the bath at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street on Sunday, died yesterday at his home.

A sailor named Alexander McCollum, while at work in the hold of the steam-ship State of Pennsylvania at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, was struck by a plank falling from the upper deck and instantly killed.

Capt. Carson, of the schooner George Lawrence, which arrived from Charleston yesterday, reports that on the 28th inst., in latitude 34° 44' and longitude 74° 59', Joseph Fitzgerald, of Boston, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Since Saturday 2,421 immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden. The City of Richmond, from Liverpool, brought 780; the Republic, from the same port, brought 719; the Devonia, from Glasgow, landed 450, and the Arizona, from Liverpool, brought 492.

Drs. William G. Parrish, of No. 473 Hudson-street; Benjamin W. King, of No. 34 Grove-street, and Bernhard Grunhut, No. 274 West Eleventh-street, were added yesterday to the list of physicians registered for night medical service in the Ninth Precinct.

Messrs. George Van Nort and D. D. Conover called on Superintendent Walling yesterday and informed him that the building of the Forty-second-street surface road would begin in a few days, all the opposing litigation having been abandoned. They exhibited the permits from the Department of Public Works to tear up the pavement for the purpose of laying the rails, and the Police will be instructed not to interfere with the contractors or the workmen.

Samuel Gertner, a wealthy Roumanian, and a Master Mason, went to Texas in 1872, and there lost his fortune in speculation. He became insane, and his Masonic associates placed him under medical treatment, but without good results. Recently he came to New-York, and yesterday was brought before Justice Wandell, in the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. One of the unfortunate man's delusions was that Gen. Grant was anxious to crown him a King over all the Masons in the world.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a dispatch from Coroner A. H. Tyler, of Ashtabula, Ohio, asking for information in regard to a man registered at a hotel in that place as George F. Cooke, New-York, who was found dead in bed there on Sunday. The dead stranger is described as about 65 years of age, 6 feet high, with full gray beard and dark eyes, and was dressed in black clothes. The name of George F. Cooke does not appear in the New-York Directory, and the Superintendent relies on the publication of the death to furnish a clue to his identity.

A few days ago Justice Flammer, sitting at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, committed to the Juvenile Asylum Charles E. Lewis, age 13. The complainant was Mrs. Mary A. Glass, of No. 997 Third-avenue, a lady who represented herself to be the boy's aunt, and alleged that the lad was incorrigible. On Saturday last the commitment was revoked. Yesterday Mrs. Glass again visited the court and asked for the boy's recommitment. Justice Flammer, who had reason to suspect that something was wrong in the case, and that the boy had been wronged, peremptorily declined to accede to her request.

## BROOKLYN.

A resolution providing for the establishment of a Board of Health in each of the five county towns will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Thomas Hayes, a waiter at Manhattan Beach, was drowned in front of the bathing pavilion at that place on Saturday evening. He was an expert swimmer, and it is supposed that he was seized with a fit in the water, as he had not ventured beyond his depth. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death. Although 800,000 bathers have been in the water at Manhattan Beach during the past three seasons, Hayes is the first person who has been drowned there.

James Morgan, who stabbed John Dinnon, of No. 201 York-street, on Sunday evening, in Green-lane, was committed yesterday by Justice Walsh to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Morgan still insists that the stabbing was done in self-defense and that at the time he used the knife he was surrounded by 50 angry men, who had chased him from the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue, when he had had a quarrel with a professional jig-dancer named Owens.

Seven years ago Mrs. Charlotte Brown obtained a divorce from her husband, Dr. Henry Brown. The court directed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $100 a month alimony. Mrs. Brown has now brought suit to recover the amount of the alimony with interest, which, it is claimed, foots up $10,150. The defense is that Dr. Brown received a release from future payments by paying a large sum of ready money immediately after the decree of divorce was granted.

The Legislative committee charged with investigating the alleged mismanagement of the Cypress Hills Cemetery held a short session in the Court-house yesterday afternoon. John M. Stern, counsel to the Trustees of the cemetery, and himself a Trustee since 1855, testified that there had been nothing wrong or illegal in the management of the cemetery as far as he knew since its charter had been granted. Mr. Stern positively contradicted a statement made by Mr. Tregasous, a former witness, to the effect that $32,000 had been received for a lot of 64 acres, for which, according to the Trustees, only $20,000 had been received. Mr. Stern offered to produce the deed, but in the absence of Mr. Wren the offer was not accepted.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A large number of workmen are at present engaged along the line of the Croton Aqueduct in Westchester County. They have finished a retaining wall, 60 feet high, in the town of Yonkers, and are now strengthening the arch of the high embankment at the quarry in Hastings-on-Hudson. Along the embankment at this place they are building a retaining wall about 500 yards in length and 14 feet high.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Chancellor Runyon is on his way home from Europe. He sailed on Friday last.

Daniel Styles attempted to commit suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 329 Warren-street, Jersey City, by hanging himself with the bed-clothes to a hook in the wall. He was cut down in time to save his life. No cause is assigned for the act.

Owing to the absence of Judge Brinkerhoff, one of the lay Judges of the Hudson County Court of Sessions, the sentence of John Dwyer was again postponed, this time until Thursday next. Dwyer is under conviction of having, while Treasurer of Guttenberg, embezzled funds of the town.

Daniel McCarthy died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, Sunday night, from injuries received by falling into the hold of a vessel lying at the foot of Twelfth-street, New-York, on Friday last. He resided in New-York, where he leaves a widow and several children in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. Ida Smith, a seamstress, residing at No. 7 Boston-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday afternoon to answer charges preferred by William B. Thume, of No. 66 Springfield-avenue, and George Miller, of No. 888 Broad-street, who allege that Mrs. Smith was employed by them to make trousers, and that she pawned the articles. Three pawn-tickets were found in her possession and she was held for trial.

Nothing was done with the caisson at the Hudson River Tunnel yesterday. It was expected to be put in position yesterday, but owing to the storm and other causes the work was postponed until to-day. The delay was taken advantage of to put additional braces on the inside of the caisson with a view of making it strong as it is possible to make it. The railroad iron which is to be piled on top of it is already on the ground.

Nicholas Callaghan, aged 30 years, was a prisoner in the First District Police Court yesterday. He was accused of having broken into his mother's house, No. 140 Ninth-street, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and committed an assault and battery on his mother and sister because they had nothing for him to eat. The prisoner earned the contempt of everybody in the court-room by declaring that his mother had committed assault and battery on him and demanding her arrest. Judge Peloubet took the case under advisement.

Elias M. Baldwin, residing on Walnut-street, East Orange, was awakened about 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning by a noise in his room, and on opening his eyes saw a man standing at the foot of his bed. Mr. Baldwin cried out, "There's a man in the room," and immediately the intruder, whose face was covered with a mask, ran out. He succeeded in carrying off $12 in money, a watch worth $25, and a pair of gold eye-glasses. There was a large sum of money in a secretary which he did not get. An unsuccessful attempt was made the same night to rob the house of Augustus M. Baldwin, which adjoins that of Elias M. Baldwin.

## AN INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

A large building to be known as the Belvedere Hotel, is being erected at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street by Mr. Joseph Wehrle. Adjoining property in Fourth-avenue is owned by Mr. George A. Hearne. An injunction was recently procured by Mr. Hearne in the Supreme Court, restraining Mr. Wehrle from prosecuting work upon the building upon the grounds that it obstructed the view of his property, and also protruded beyond the lines of the avenue and Eighteenth-street. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer moved to dissolve the injunction, presenting affidavits denying that the hotel building inflicted injury upon Mr. Hearne, and arguing that the latter was prevented from prosecuting Mr. Wehrle for intruding upon the street because the fence in front of his own property also incumbered the thoroughfare. The principle involved was that "he who seeks equity must do equity." Mr. George H. Ellis, Mr. Hearne's counsel, offered, as a condition for the continuance of the injunction, to stipulate to remove the fence, but the offer was not accepted. Judge Beach dissolved the injunction yesterday.

## VIOLATION OF THE LOTTERY LAWS.

On Aug. 5 Mayor Cooper received a communication from Gov. Cornell, stating that the lottery laws were openly and flagrantly violated in the City of New-York, and requesting him to see that the proper local officers take the necessary steps faithfully and efficiently to execute them. The Governor also directed District Attorney Phelps to co-operate with the Mayor in the matter. Mayor Cooper subsequently sent a letter to the Police Commissioners, requesting them to furnish him with a report of the arrests made by the Police for violation of the lottery laws, and the disposition of each case. The object was to ascertain if the statutes on the subject were properly enforced. The required information was furnished by the Police Board to the Mayor yesterday. It shows that from Dec. 6, 1879, to June 28, 1880, the Police arrested 88 persons, who were arraigned before the Police Justices. Of these, 30 were discharged and the rest held in bail. Mayor Cooper yesterday sent a copy of this report to District Attorney Phelps, who, in acknowledging the receipt of it, says: "I will immediately take such action in regard to these cases as the law and facts will warrant."

Another descent was made yesterday on the head-quarters of the Kentucky Lottery, No. 599 Broadway. Officer T. F. Lawler, of the Eighth Precinct, bought a one-dollar ticket of Victor Clark, and arrested him. Justice Murray held Clark in $500 to answer, and Henry Dryer, of No. 320 West Fortieth-street, became his bondsman. Officer Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, purchased a policy-slip for 25 cents of Charles Barnes, of No. 108 Charles-street, at No. 586 Hudson-street yesterday. Barnes was arraigned before Justice Murray, and Jacob Peth, of No. 586 Hudson-street, became his bondsman in the sum of $500. John Tietjen, of No. 395 West-street, became the bondsman of John Edwards who, at No. 394½ West-street, sold a policy-slip to Detective George H. Dilks.

## DISSATISFIED CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

Out of the 680 census enumerators who are said to be indignant at the proposition to pay them less for their services than they expected, only about 60 assembled in the room of Part II., Supreme Court, yesterday morning, in obedience to a call issued last week. James J. Armstrong was chosen Chairman of the meeting. He explained that its purpose was to protest against the intention of the Government to discriminate between the census enumerators by paying those who had recorded a great many names at the rate of $4 per day, and those whose lists were small at the rate of 2 cents per name. He thought the Government should pay all alike, in the way the enumerators originally understood they were to be paid, and that then everybody would be satisfied. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wiegand, Brown, Tierney, Whiffler, Van Blomberg, and Spencer, was appointed to call upon Congressmen Morton, Wood, and Cox, and ask them to appoint a time to meet the dissatisfied enumerators and hear their complaints. The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of this committee.

## BURGLARY AT WHITE PLAINS.

When the family of Mr. William H. Albro, who is Vice-President of the Central Bank of White Plains, went down stairs on Sunday morning, they discovered that their home had been visited by burglars the previous night, and about $1,000 worth of property stolen. The house stands on the west side of Broadway, and faces east. The thieves went to a side window opening into the parlor, lowered the upper sash about 18 inches, as far as it would go, and passed a boy through, who subsequently let them all in. They then stripped five windows of their lace curtains, worth $100 a window, took a quantity of silver plate, among which were knives, forks, and a handsome tray, helped themselves to three good overcoats, and a lot of miscellaneous articles. This is the fourth burglary that has taken place in White Plains within a recent period.

## GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The managers of the National Fair Grounds Association received a telegram this morning announcing that St. Julien will positively be in Washington, and trot against his best time, at the fair grounds of the association, on Oct. 9.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—All the professional oarsmen except Ten Eyck, entered for the regatta this week, are here. The water is fine, and the scullers are in active practice. Plaisted arrived Saturday evening, with his boat. He claims to have sent his entrance money on Aug. 16, but the Secretary never received or heard of it. He claims the right to enter now, but he will be barred out under the rules. A few bets have been made on Courtney against the field of seven, but it is doubtful if the Union Springs sculler will continue to be a favorite in the pools, with such dangerous competitors as Hosmer, Riley, and Lee, to say nothing of the Wheeling men, who show a very high rate of speed. Gaisel, Crouse, Larmon, Holmes, Woodbury, and Brown, of the amateurs, are in town, and word has been received that all the others entered will be here this evening.

## A CHINESE STEAMER'S VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The Chinese steamer Hochung, from Canton, by way of Honolulu, whose arrival has been looked forward to with much interest, entered this port to-day.

ATTENTION, VOTERS!—By resolution passed by our Legislature, all good citizens are requested to use DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP and recommend same as the people's remedy for coughs, colds, &c. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.*—J. F. Mahan, W. W. Wall, B. Stern, H. Ellwanger, W. C. Barry, W. Riley, W. B. Kennedy, C. F. Fagan, T. S. Boyer, J. H. Kneeland, Mrs. Kneeland, E. J. Attwater, Miss Cooke, J. C. Cooke, J. D. Putman, Stephen B. Guion, Miss Guion, Miss Barhytt, Miss Chrystie, A. W. Drake, the Hon. H. B. Barhytt, Mrs. D. Hoadley, Miss M. Hoadley, Miss C. Hoadley, Mrs. C. C. Munroe, Master Vernon Munroe, Master C. Crane, Master J. H. Crane, Mrs. Milleret, Mr. Blum, Miss Mary Grey, Miss Kate Grey, Mrs. McLoughlin, Mr. McCunliffe, Miss Hall, Mrs. Tarbinis and child, Mrs. C. Palfreyman, Miss Palfreyman, Thomas Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter, T. C. Reast, Mrs. C. Mason, Miss Annie Benson, Mrs. M. C. Steele, Mrs. Steele, Miss Steele, Robert Young, Robert Nare, James Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cochrane and family, William Cochrane, Miss Alice Jacobs and infant, Miss Ellen Long, Mrs. O'Dwyer, Miss Martha White, E. Daws, Miss E. McGuire, Miss Mary Shepherd, Joseph Shepherd, Miss Fagan, Miss S. H. Bell, Miss P. Luck, J. F. Jesse, R. H. Howard, C. J. Smith, R. A. Kipling, G. H. Bookwood, C. F. Payne, Mrs. C. F. Payne, Mrs. H. A. Williams, Mrs. C. E. Walker, Miss E. Soley, Miss L. C. Hall, T. C. Dacey, E. B. Williams, W. Beck, J. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Halton, Dr. E. Osmond, Mrs. E. Osmond and three children, Dr. Cryer, M. W. Ganche, S. C. Jones, P. Chrystie, W. Chrystie, G. E. Bookwood, J. W. Jones, E. C. Swift, G. Bogardus, Miss E. Cartwright, Miss F. Cartwright, Miss J. Cartwright, Miss E. Cartwright, Mrs. Mary Gaskell, Mrs. Walker Gaskell, Miss E. Lequant, Mrs. C. Darol, C. Redwayne, Miss Ellen Plumpton, Mrs. Porter and two children, Mrs. and Miss Steel, Miss Annie Benson, Mrs. Valentine, Master F. A. Hindley, James C. Morgan and family, Barry Maguire, Mrs. Green and infant, Mrs. Anna Hansen, A. Steel, C. Masson, Robert Mare, T. G. Read, Thomas Hall, Mr. Porter, J. B. Manning, wife, and two children, C. H. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Moloy and three daughters, J. M. Ellimoore, D. Hunter, J. T. Ferren, A. D. Gregory, Rev. D. H. McKinn, Mrs. McKinn, Duncan McKinn, A. Halliday, J. H. Harper, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Murphey, R. Huntley, A. T. Armour, H. Ireland, Mr. Clunce, Mr. Anson, E. A. Rhodes, R. D. Jordon, D. Trubee, Mrs. Trubee, Mrs. Charles F. Dossard, J. R. McGorren, Charles McLoughlan, the Rev. C. A. Meridith, R. Young, R. Long, C. J. Delorn, E. White, William T. Cartwright, Charles Cartwright, Alfred Gaskell, Alfred Gaskell, Jr., A. C. Fairclough, William Butler, C. Redmayne, John Plumpton, A. W. Morris, W. Vose, C. Valentine, George Phibbs, William Tarbuts, wife and child, Thomas Banton, William Robarts, William Jennings, James Beckerley, P. Kallewald, M. Blanquist.

*In steam-ship General Werder, from Bremen.*—J. A. Schulenburg, Mr. McCracken, Charles Wix, Carl Caesar, J. H. F. Konig, Mrs. Anny Konig and children, John Kintze, Adolph Schopfer, Mrs. Monika Schopfer, Gustave Boer, Miss Grinnell, Mrs. Hartpence, Miss Hartpence, Ernst Wagner, John Eylers, Mrs. Julia Eylers, Frederick H. Ernst, Heinrich Schmidt, J. F. Kaufmann, Philip Bonte, Miss Lina Richter, Jacob Bealer, Louis Victor, Mrs. Sophie Victor, Miss Johanne Dettmering, Edward Stein, Mrs. Minna Stein and children, Bernhard Budde, Lewis Meier, F. Benedikt, Mrs. Pauline Benedikt and children, George Winterhalter, G. W. Winterhalter, Jr., Mrs. Marie Otersen, Mrs. Therese Stadtler, Carl Neeff, Mrs. Veronica Mette, Miss Maria Mette, Joseph Mette, Miss Bohr, Christian Stille, Max Knapp, George Nollmann, Mrs. R. Sander, Mrs. H. Brunjes and children, Richard Ortmann, August Schmidt, Mrs. Louise Schapper, H. Heidbreder, F. W. Menke, the Rev. Klevinghous, Mrs. Marie Boehler, Mrs. Christine Greenfield and children, George C. Ehrsam, John H. Myres, the Rev. J. F. Grob, John George Schaefer, Miss Lena Hammerschlag, Mrs. G. Buerkle and son, Leo Muchenberger and son, Leopold Bohrmann, Hermann Weiss, Mrs. Hermann Weiss, Julius Weiss, Johann Ludwig, Johann Flach, Miss Catharina Schneider, Mrs. Catharina Sanger, Mrs. Fanny Cohn and children, H. F. Bruns, Charles Lorenz, Mrs. Sophie Lorenz and child, B. H. Ostlining, H. W. Miebe, the Rev. Gotthold L. Neeff, John G. Lindemann, Dr. Nathan Weidenthal, Simon Mack, B. A. Funfstuck, Mrs. Emilie Funfstuck and children, Mrs. Catharina Kirchenbach, W. Schleusner.

## WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:26 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon rises..1:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 4:26 | Gov. Island | 5:17 | Hell Gate | 6:56 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, AUG. 30.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; Gladiolus, (Br.,) Jones, Savannah, Senger Bros.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Clayton, Rotterdam, Mather, Curtis & Co.; Hatteras, Bose, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Wallace, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ship Sintram, Woodside, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks J. B. Newcomb, (Br.,) Newcomb, Sharpness, Eng., P. I. Nevius & Son; Fruso, (Norw.,) Johansen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jupiter, (Ger.,) Leitke, Konigsberg, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.; Havdyst, (Norw.,) Andersen, Fleetwood, Eng., Benham, Pickering & Co.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Alhambra, (Br.,) McElhenny, St. John, N. F., via Halifax, N. S. with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Aug. 19, and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship General Werder, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Ravenhill, (Br.,) Kirby, Hull 16 ds., with steel rails to order.

Steam-ship Wheatfield, (Br.,) Munroe, Newcastle-on-Tyne Aug. 13, in ballast to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Steam-ship Ptolemy, (Br.,) Mitchell, Santos July 3, via Rio Janeiro Aug. 7, with coffee, &c., to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Mark Lane, (Br.,) Way, Newcastle-on-Tyne 14 ds., in ballast to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Steam-ship Hermod, (Dan.,) Hein, Havre Aug. 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark John Zittlosen, Merryman, Antwerp June 20, with iron to order—vessel to J. Zittlosen.

Bark Scutola, (Ital.,) Lauro, Lisbon 42 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Johannes Koster, (Ger.,) Schluck, Oporto 33 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Nellmnan, Trieste 118 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Batavia, Sawyer, Rochefort 35 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Roma, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cardiff 44 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Brig Angelia, Mitchell, Fernandina 15 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, E.N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, the same.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Freja, for Havre; Avondale, for Rotterdam; Batavia, for Liverpool; Edgar, for Hamburg, (not 28th;) Louisiana, for New-Orleans, (not 28th;) Gladiolus, for Savannah; Mark Lane, for ——.

Also, steam-ships Hatteras, for Norfolk; Breakwater, for Lewes, Del.

## BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sld. 25th inst., Bona Fides, Carrick, for Baltimore; Commerzienrath Dienstbach, Petit Codiac; 26th inst., Auguste, for Baltimore; President Daae; 27th inst., Beethoven, for Tybee; Bertie Bigelow, for Delaware Breakwater; Constantin, for New-York; Dora Pfeiffer, for Baltimore; Larnica, Oscar Norberg, Peter Young, for Delaware Breakwater; 28th inst., Anatra, Carl Max, Deutschland, Eliza Oulton, Glen Monarch, for Savannah; Hazelhurst, John Patterson, Kalos, for Beaufort; Leona, for New-York; Midas, Montreal, Peruvian Congress, for New-Orleans; Reynard, for New-Orleans; Ruth Palmer, for Hampton Roads; Santina Ansaldo; 29th inst., D. H. Watjen, for New-York; Emma Paysant, for New-York.

Arr. 24th inst., Chasseur, Georgietta, Harmonie, Capt. Jensen, at Copenhagen; Hersilia, J. D. Robinson; 26th inst., Adolphus, Alexander, Speranza, Capt. Andersen; 27th inst., Ageroen, Belgium, Freden, Regina, Capt. Hacklin, off Scilly; Aretas, Teresina; 29th inst., Charlie Baker, off Scilly; Duke of Athole, Lizzie C. Troop, Muskota, off Scilly; Ravenscrag; 30th inst., Alamo, at Dover; City of Lima, Graziosa, Hebe, Capt. Bugge; Kong Sverre, Capt. Eliasen; Letterfourie, Magdala, Nerea, Privateer, Union, Capt. Olsen.

The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 15, has arr. at Bristol.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Ward, from New-York Aug. 18, has arr. here.

Arr. British steam-ships Woodhorn, Capt. Harroway, from Baltimore Aug. 13; Caedmon, Capt. Jefferson, from Montreal Aug. 11, and Lassell, Capt. Hall, from New-York Aug. 14, at Liverpool; Horace, Capt. Turnbull, from Baltimore Aug. 3, at Bordeaux; Laleham, Capt. Reynolds, from New-York Aug. 12, and Eastbourne, Capt. Langley, from New-York Aug. 15, at London; Roumania, Capt. Fawcus, from Baltimore Aug. 13, at Dublin; Rugby, Capt. Kirkton, from Philadelphia Aug. 14, at Havre; Hamsteels, Capt. Mackie, from New-Orleans Aug. 7; Wolviston, Capt. Cooper, from Baltimore Aug. 13, and steam-ship Catalan, (Span.,) Capt. Aldecocea, from New-Orleans Aug. 9, at Antwerp; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Dedde, from New-York Aug. 13, at Rotterdam, and Bassano, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Aug. 15, at Hull.

The steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Aug. 15, has arr. at Barrow.

The steam-ship Lake Champlain, (Br.,) Capt. Stuart, from Montreal Aug. 16, has arr. at Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Brace, from New-York Aug. 19, arr. here at 11 o'clock Sunday night.

LARNE, Aug. 30.—The State Line steam-ship State of Florida, Capt. Johnston, sld. hence Saturday at midnight for New-York.

James McCreery & Co.
Black
VELVETS
Embossed
Brocaded
VELVETS
Colored
Broadway & Eleventh St.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY
For Asthma,
ROSE COLD, AND HAY FEVER.
This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success, and is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety.
*Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving. Vol. IV., p. 272.*
"The Doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."
"I have derived very great benefit from 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.'" G. F. OSBORNE, President Neptune Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
"My mother had suffered eight years from the harvest asthma. The recurrence of this three months' agony every year must soon wear her out. 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy' arrested the terrible disease, and has kept it off for the whole season, to the great joy of the family." The Rev. JOS. E. ROY, Chicago Agent of the American Home Missionary Society, to the New-York *Independent.*
[*Published in the Alexandria Gazette, May, 1877.*]
"TO THE SUFFERERS BY ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—In the interest merely of such persons, without any conference with those who advertise it, I earnestly urge all who suffer by these distressing maladies to use *persistently* 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, &c.'" T. B. ROBERTSON, Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va.
Send stamp for pamphlet.

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